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U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Agriculture

SEEDS for the SOUTH

Darby & Martin
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

A FLORIDA BEAN PATCH



SEEDS SENT BY MAIL



T is with pleasure that we again present our yearly Catalogue of high-grade seeds.

It is our desire to express our appreciation to our customers for their liberal orders in the past and to thank those whose kind expressions of satisfaction have proven a great pleasure and a help to us in our constant effort to give the planters quality and to please them.

We again solicit the patronage of those who may have occasion to purchase seed, assuring you that your orders will have our most careful and prompt attention, and we shall always endeavor to merit your continued patronage.

SELECTION OF SEEDS

While this list of seeds does not embrace all the numerous varieties that are advertised in the various catalogues of the country—many of which are obsolete, and the same seed often passing under half a dozen names—it does embrace all the leading standard varieties that have been tested and known to be adapted to our soil and climate.

Truck farming is a great industry in Florida. Each new season adds thousands of acres of her virgin soil to the production of vegetables for the northern and western markets, and as the time rolls on, experience will point the way to a success of greater magnitude than has hitherto been attained elsewhere.

READ THIS

These seeds are all grown especially for us, and are fresh, genuine and reliable. We handle no commissary seeds.

Seeds of the best quality often fail to germinate by reason of improper planting, weather conditions, etc., in fact, most failures are from disregard of necessary conditions, and since these conditions are so varied and far beyond our control, it is impracticable for us to in any way guarantee crop results, and while we exercise every care in reason, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Market Gardeners, or other large planters, requiring larger quantities of seeds than are here offered, are invited to write us for Special Prices, and must be sure to name **varieties** and **quantities** they will want.

Please bear in mind that the prices given in this book include cost of postage, except where noted. For Peas, Beans and Corn, add 8 cents per pint, 16 cents per quart, to cover postage. Quantities of four pounds or over will often go cheaper by express than by mail, and if purchasers desire such quantities forwarded by express they may omit the amount required for postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight. We deliver seeds to any express or railroad company, the purchaser to pay transportation charges upon receipt of goods.

Name, Address, Etc. When ordering please give your name and full address. Many orders reach us on which the name or postoffice address is lacking. It is, of course, impossible to fill these orders until they are identified.

How to Send Money. Money can be sent at our risk, either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1 or more, it is best to send by one of the above methods. Postage stamps received the same as cash. Always be sure to sign your name, post-office, county and state. Cash should always accompany the order.

ORDER NOW. Don't delay your seed order, as it is better to have seeds on hand weeks ahead ready to start planting at the proper time rather than wait one day when you need them.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN PRICES

Owing to the very decided advance in prices of *Beans, Corn, Field and Forage Seeds*, occasioned by shortage in harvest and other causes, we find it necessary to change prices on these items as quoted in this catalogue so as follows:

	BUS.	PECK	QT.
Improved Red Valentine Beans	\$6.00	\$1.75	.25
Black Valentine Beans	8.00	2.25	.30
Extra Early Refugee Beans	6.00	1.75	.25
000 to 1 Refugee Beans	6.50	1.75	.25
Early Mohawk Beans	5.00	1.50	.25
Early Yellow Six Weeks Beans	6.00	1.75	.25
Wardell's Kidney Wax Beans	7.50	2.00	.30
Dwarf Golden Wax Beans	6.50	1.75	.25
Dwarf Black Wax Beans	6.50	1.75	.25
Hickory King Corn	2.25	.65	.10
Mount's Prolific Corn	2.50	.75	.15
Improved Golden Dent Corn	2.00	.65	.10
White Dent Corn	2.00	.65	.10
Maryland White Flint Corn	1.75	.60	.10
Tennessee Red Cob Corn	2.25	.65	.10
Columbian Beauty Corn	2.25	.65	.10
Menandoah White Dent Corn	2.25	.65	.10
Morghum	2.60		
Soy Beans	2.50		
Chufas	4.00		
Mammoth Chufas	6.00		
Speckled Elvets—Beans	3.00		
White Elvets—Beans	4.00		

*БИБЛІОТЕКА
ДЛЯ ДІТЕЙ*

Слідчий відомий проїхав
зі своєю якою-то землею
весь год, і відмінно провів
все це часу в тому чи іншому міс-
ці, а що він відомий проїхав
зі своєю якою землею

Слідчий відомий проїхав
зі своєю якою землею

DARBY & MARTIN SEEDS

206 EAST BAY STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

See Instructions About Ordering on Page No. 1

Please Fill In These Blanks Plainly:

Your Name _____

Post Office

County _____

State _____

Express or Freight Office } _____

Railroad

Post Office Order . \$ _____

Stamps \$ _____

Express M. O. . \$ _____

Check \$ _____

Total . . . \$ _____

Date _____ 191

—191

When ordering please write below the names and addresses of two persons that are interested in gardening.
We shall take pleasure in mailing them our Catalogue.

Name _____

Address

Name _____

Address

When peas, beans and corn or any field seed are to be sent by mail, add postage. Packets and ounces will be sent to any address, postpaid, at prices named.

The Whaley Sea Island Cotton Seed

DIRECT FROM EDISTO ISLAND OFF THE
COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA

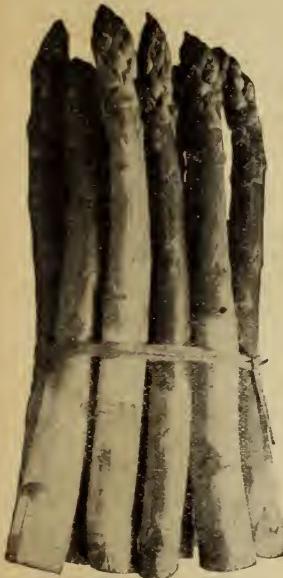
Every grower of Sea Island Cotton knows the importance of planting these seeds as well as the almost impossibility of getting them. We shall have two grades which are the result of fifteen years of special selection and culture.

SUPERFINE. Sells at 70 cents per pound. Splendid bearer; yields per acre, if conditions are right, 150 to 250 pounds lint. 100 pounds of Seed Cotton gives 24 pounds of lint. Bus. \$5.

IMMUNE. Same as above, only it is practically proof against all attack of cotton blight, wilt and black rot. Is the result of special selection with that end in view. To illustrate: We had a five-acre piece that blighted so badly it made only 105 pounds of Seed Cotton. Had to plant the whole in slip sweet potatoes. The next season we had enough Immune Seed to plant this piece, by putting two or three seeds in hill with the hands, and the result was we gathered over 4,000 pounds of Seed Cotton on this piece. Any one whose lands show signs of cotton blight, wilt and black rot, will do well to use this Seed. Razed and sacked, 42 pounds to bushel. Bus. \$3.50.



Whaley Cotton



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

Sow one ounce for 60 feet of drill, in rows 1 foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of 2 feet. Set the plants (in rows) from 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from 6 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

ASPARAGUS

Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best.

Giant Argenteuil. Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60c.

Palmetto. Although of southern origin, it is well adapted to the North and is extensively grown for the markets; it brings high prices, owing to its large size, beautiful color and regularity of stalk. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS

Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are unexcelled. They yield very heavily, 200 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them for, if given an opportunity, the hogs will help themselves. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses.

Artichokes need planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes, only smaller; plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say 2 inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Jerusalem. Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Cultivate like potatoes. Qt. 15 cts. pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

SEED POTATOES

We have just received our supply of Genuine Northern-grown Seed Potatoes, and beg to quote the following varieties in 150-lb. sacks. Prices subject to change.

Early Red Bliss Triumph. \$3.
Saulding's No. 4 Rose. \$3.

Write for special prices on 5-bag lots or more



Northern Grown Potatoes

DWARF BEANS CALLED STRING BEANS, BUSH BEANS AND SNAP BEANS

One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; 1½ bushels to the acre, in drills. Mature for table use from 30 to 50 days from germination, according to variety.

CULTURE.—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good fertilizer. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the Beans are planted. For field culture plant in rows 2½ feet apart and about 3 inches between the Beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 3 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 18 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often.

If Beans are wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, or 16 cts. per quart for postage

Green-Podded Beans

Improved Early Red Valentine. This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth, and producing enormously—the great market-garden, green-colored snap Bean. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. This Bean is always sure of bringing the very best prices in market. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

GREEN-PODDED BEANS, continued

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

Early Mohawk. An old, popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.35, bus. \$4.65.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Green-podded. Extra-early, hardy; popular as a first-early sort. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

Longfellow. A superior type of green-podded snap Bean; early, hardy, prolific, round pods of attractive appearance. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than any other early kind, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. An exceptionally fine Bean, for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Black Valentine. This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick-growing as the Red-speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Wax-Podded Bush or Snap Beans

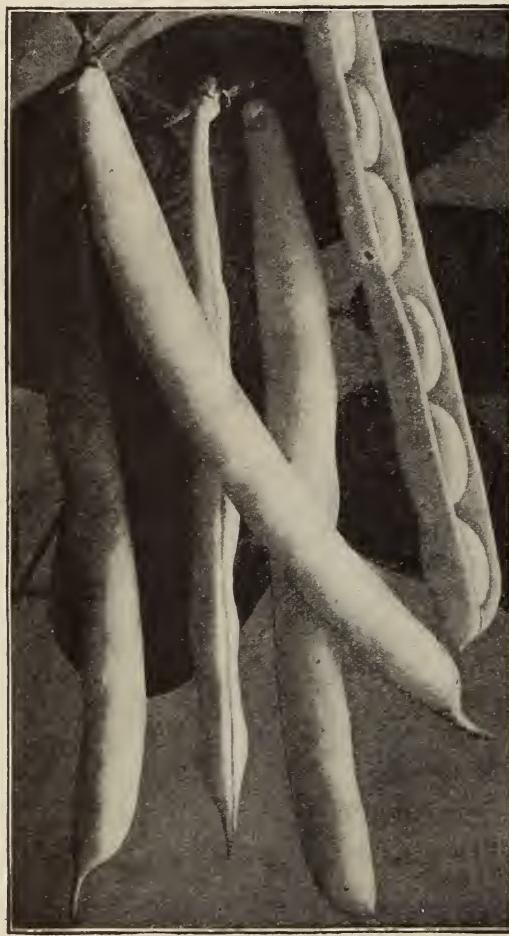
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Most popular of all wax varieties in the South for either market or home use. Matures in five to six weeks; a strong, vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops of long, showy pods, tender, and of the finest flavor. In shipping, it stands up well, bringing top prices. Is remarkably free from rust. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old, well-known favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow and very fleshy, and of the best quality. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

Hodson Wax. A new and distinct type of wax Bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, and of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main-crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Dwarf Black Wax. A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

Davis White Kidney Wax. Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome waxy white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

POLE or RUNNING BEANS ALMOST THE ENTIRE YEAR

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use from 48 to 85 days from germination.

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about 2 inches deep. As the matured Bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

If Beans are wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint or 16 cts. per quart for postage.

Kentucky Wonder. The most popular of all Pole Beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 to 10 inches, and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very solid, meaty, tender and stringless when young, assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the Beans ripen. Very early. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

White-seeded Kentucky Wonder. We now offer the Green-Pod White-seeded Kentucky Wonder,—a continuous bearer and almost rust-proof, the round pods being stringless. The seed is pure white and, in many respects, superior to the old green-podded form. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Southern Prolific. Strictly a southern Bean. Stands the southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

Old Homestead. This we regard as far ahead of any other green-pod Pole Bean; is ten days earlier; enormously productive and entirely stringless. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Lazy Wife. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

White Creaseback. A fine, early, green-podded, Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless, and of the best quality. The Beans are white, and are excellent shelled for winter use. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

Mature earlier than Pole Limas

One pint of small-seeded sorts plants from 100 to 125 feet, and is sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large-seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings, four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost. Qt. 30c., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the Beans make it desirable. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.50, bus. \$9.

Fordhook Bush Lima. The Beans of this new variety are of the Large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder, and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the Beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific, and the pods contain from four to five large, fat Beans each, lying closely together. The pods are so closely packed that the Beans are very easily shelled. The green Beans, even when of full size, are

tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked. We recommend this new introduction to our customers as a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in Bush Limas. Qt. 40 cts., pk. \$2.75, bus. \$10.

Pole Lima or Butter Beans

Large White Lima. Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell Bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Small Lima, or Sieva. Similar in every way to Large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South and immensely popular. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Our Beans are grown for us by the most reliable growers and are true to name, and the quality is, beyond a doubt, the very best to be obtained.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

BEETS (Short crop)

Two ounces will sow 50 feet of drill, 6 to 8 pounds one acre. Mature for table use 35 to 60 days from germination.

CULTURE.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude Beets are sown in January to May, and from the first of August to December. Some market-gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked twelve hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart.

Prices of all kinds of Beets are by mail, postpaid



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Extra-Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. An old standard sort, both for market-gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Extra-Early Eclipse. A most popular market-gardener's Beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood-red, which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Our specially selected strain of Eclipse has proved to be most successful for fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Detroit Dark Red. A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Long Smooth Blood. Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled, and will produce perfect Beets, which will always be in demand in market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to northern markets. The Beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and, above all, of very quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite so round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.25.

MANGEL-WURZEL

Six to 8 pounds of seed will sow an acre

CULTURE.—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Study your soil before planting.

Prices on all varieties of Mangel-Wurzels as follows:
Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Large Red Globe. Globe-shaped; red; similar to Yellow Globe and a good sort for stock.

Long Red Mammoth Prize. The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons per acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

The stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

BROCCOLI

Requires a longer season than either cabbage or cauliflower to develop

CULTURE.—The same cultivation as suggested for cauliflower should be given to Broccoli.

Early White Cape. The best variety. The heads are white, compact, and hard, and it is a hardy, vigorous, and easily grown sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Do not fail to include in your order Detroit Dark Red Beet, an exceptionally fine variety which will most certainly please you

CABBAGE

For cutting matures from 65 to 120 days according to variety

CULTURE.—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Six ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set one acre. We advise rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row.

All prices are by mail postpaid

Henderson's Early Summer. A favorite round-headed variety, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later, and an excellent second-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

All-Head Early. Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Surehead. All head and always sure to head; this very popular variety is rightly named Surehead, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late Cabbage in this country and best for market. Heads the list for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

Chinese Cabbage. This is the kind of Cabbage universally grown in China. It does not head up solid like our Cabbage, but makes a loose roll of leaves, tender and white, but different in taste from our Cabbage. The stems are thick and brittle like celery. It is better to be blanched by tying up the outside leaves around the plant. It is a great curiosity and really a delicious vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Charleston Wakefield. This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and



All-Head Early Cabbage

more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety. We recommend it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties, either for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

Fine Early Winnigstadt. Ninety-nine plants in every hundred warranted to head up hard and fine. One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes name from its shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Succession. Largely a market-gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Succession is a good variety and a favorite in many parts of Florida. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Red Rock (Henderson's Mammoth). The largest and surest-heading red Cabbage. Heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Florida Header. One of the finest for second-early or for late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter Cabbage, especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid, and good keepers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. This should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter Cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine, large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. As a variety for winter market, this Cabbage has no superior. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown after being touched by frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the best keepers. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground, 95 per cent of them will head up. Decidedly one of the best varieties for late cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

CARROTS

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds required for an acre.
Matures about 60 days from germination

CULTURE.—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light, well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills, about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops, cover ½ inch deep and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾ inch deep and thin to 4 inches.



Chantenay Half-Long Carrots

Improved Long Orange. Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange-color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

CAULIFLOWER

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 3 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 to 100 days from the planting

CULTURE.—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varying with different climatic conditions the seed are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Henderson's Early Snowball. This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.

Early Favorite. A new variety and we think the best early, large-growing kind; forms a large head, which is solid, crisp and tender, and will form heads under unfavorable conditions more surely than any other. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.75.

CELERY

One ounce sows about 100 feet and produces about 8,000 good plants; 8 ounces to set one acre. Matures from 120 to 160 days.

CULTURE.—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile, you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. In Florida, sow seed for general crop from August 15 to November 15. Seed must not be covered more than ¼ inch and bed must be well shaded. When plants are from 4 to 6 inches high, cut tops off two or three times to make stocky plants. Transplant when 6 inches high into trenches and as the plants grow, keep drawing the earth up around them, to blanch the stalks for market.

Golden Self-blanching. (Imported French-grown seed.) Of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.25, lb. \$15.

Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

We carry one of the most complete lines of Incubators, Brooders, etc., of the well-known Essex-Model make. For information see pages 34 to 38 of this catalogue, or write for illustrated catalogue.

Price of all varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1

Chantenay Half-Long. A new stump-rooted French variety, the best of its class. Unexcelled in productiveness and quality. Very uniform in growth. Roots about 5 inches long, large at the top and gradually tapering to the base. Medium early and fine for both market and home gardens.

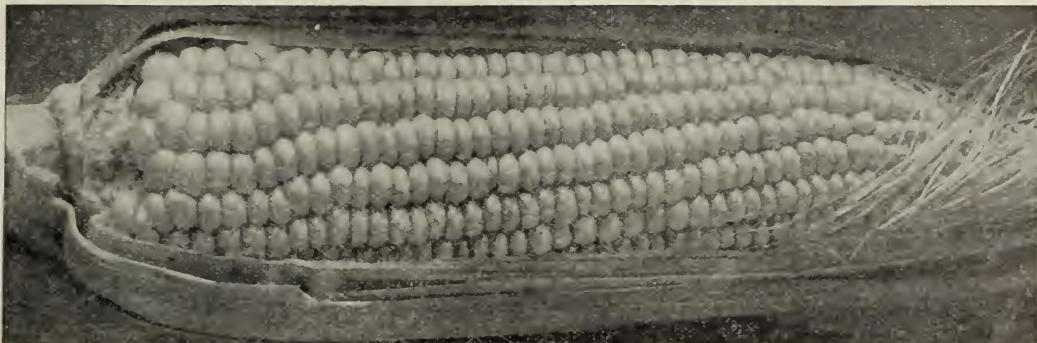
Danvers Half-Long. One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange-color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point.

Early Scarlet Horn. One of the most popular of the early varieties. Color a deep orange, of a most delicious flavor and makes a most splendid crop in light shallow soils. A favorite in both market and home garden. Roots 4 to 5 inches long.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is deserving of general cultivation. It grows 3 or 4 inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape.



Golden Self-blanching Celery



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

CORN, GARDEN

One quart will plant 200 hills, and from 8 to 10 quarts one acre. Matures for table use in from 65 to 80 days

CULTURE.—Plant the early Corn in well-manured ground. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears.

If Corn is wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint or 16 cts. per quart for postage

Adams' Early. The hardest and earliest variety for table use; can be planted earlier than any other, but is not a Sweet Corn; white, indented grains and short ear. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

Truckers' Favorite. Never have we introduced a Corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early to follow Early Adams, it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white Corn, with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

Stowell's Evergreen. If planted at the same time with earlier varieties and at intervals of two weeks,

it will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in fresh condition suitable for cooking. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75.

Country Gentleman. Late. Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five ears on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness. This is considered the finest of all Sweet Corn; the quality is delicious and will delight the most fastidious epicure. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.50.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest, of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75.

Pop Corn Add 8 cts. per lb. if wanted by mail

White Rice. A fine variety, clear white, and very productive. Pops beautifully. Crisp, large and white. Lb. 15 cts.

Red Beauty. A variety which for extreme earliness, great productiveness, crispness, sweetness and depth of grain and smallness of cob, cannot be excelled. It pops splendidly and matures four months from the time it is planted. Lb. 15 cts.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, 3 pounds to the acre. Matures from 36 to 50 days

CULTURE.—For early use, plant, as soon as the ground is warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill.

Prices of Cucumber are by mail, postpaid

Improved Arlington White Spine. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Early Fortune. A favorite with Florida truckers. Good variety for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 90 cts.

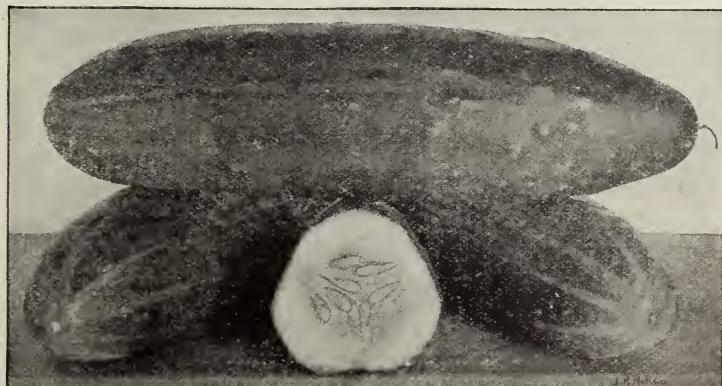
New Klondike. Very dark green, 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; remains crisp a long time. It is a grand market sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Improved Long Green. Grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color, firm and crisp; quality excellent. A great bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Japanese Climbing. A real climber. The fruit is of extra quality and dark green. Prolific and a desirable table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Boston Pickling. Short, smooth and pointed; bright green; great yielder; one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

West India Gherkin. The only genuine Gherkin. Small, oval, covered with spines; light green. For pickling exclusively. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While Collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring, or summer, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

North Carolina Short-Stem. A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large, spreading leaves, very hardy, notwithstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

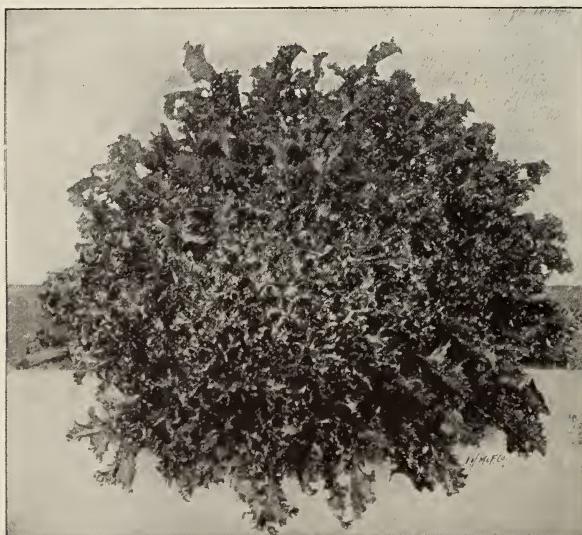
Southern, or Georgia. This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

WATER CRESS

CULTURE.—Sow Water Cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. The seed can also be sown in seed-bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry in some sections, for shipment and sale in our larger markets.

True Water Cress. Grows along the banks of ponds and streams, and is easily introduced; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad, sold in immense quantities in the large markets in spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Cress, or Pepper Grass. This is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



Green Curled Endive

EGGPLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing

CULTURE.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Florida High Bush. Rich purple; oblong in shape; exceedingly productive; will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather, also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Black Beauty. The best of all. Fruits large, hand-some shape, and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Our stock is true and is as good as can be grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Improved Large Purple Thornless. For years this variety has been the standard for southern market-gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.25.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Batavian, or Escarolle. Forms large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched for a salad or it will make excellent cooked greens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Green Curled. One of the hardest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

White Curled. This beautiful variety does not need blanching to prepare it for use. The midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely curled leaves almost white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 100 yards of row

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches.

Early White Vienna. The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 100 square feet, or 120 feet in drill. Three pounds to an acre.
From 40 to 50 days from sowing to maturity

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or even coldframes, you can produce fine, big heads all through the winter months. In Florida it is grown as an open-ground crop through the winter months. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow seed thickly in rich earth and when plants are well up, transplant in rows 2 feet apart, placing plants 6 inches apart in the row. Use rich ground or else fertilize heavily. If you want crisp, tender Lettuce, free from bitterness, the growth must be rapid. If Lettuce is grown in above manner and head varieties used, you will not fail to make good heads.

Big Boston. This splendid Lettuce has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts; crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

California Cream Butter. Good for open-ground planting at all seasons in the South. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream-yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Henderson's New York Cabbage. A fine new sort, with heads 18 inches in diameter and weighing nearly four pounds; nearly as large as a summer cabbage; one of the best for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Royal Summer Cabbage. A good-sized head Lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Simpson Early Curled. White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

May King. A handsome, light green, heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edges of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.25.

HERBS

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

CARAWAY. The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring and render satisfaction when devoted to this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

SAGE. Cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done, they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires four to five pounds to plant an acre in drills. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.50.

THYME. Used both green and dry. Should be in every garden. Oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LEEK

Four pounds to plant an acre

Culture of Leek is about the same as onions. Sow either in early fall or spring. Sow in beds or drills, and, when 6 inches high, transplant in rows, setting as deep as possible without covering center leaves.

Large London Flag. The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Big Boston Lettuce

Black-seeded Simpson. A very popular sort among market-gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.25.

KALE, or BORECOLE

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days

CULTURE.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows about 2 feet high; leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75c.

Siberian. Leaves curled on edges; hardy, withstands the most rigorous winters; blue or slate-colored leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the southern states. The white- or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

Brown, or Black. Considered more pungent than White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

New Chinese. Its leaves are about twice the size of White, and of a sweet, pungent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Southern Giant Curled. This is grown extensively in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

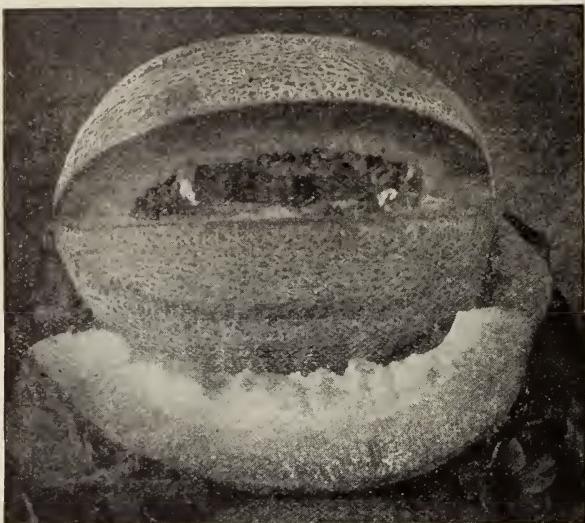
White London. Considered the best for salads and like spinach; leaves light green. It is best when about 4 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

MELON, MUSK

One ounce will plant about 80 hills; 4 pounds to plant an acre. Matures in from 65 to 80 days

CULTURE.—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

Rocky Ford. The flesh is deep and thick, and light green in color, except next to the seeds, where it inclines toward a yellow. The flavor is exceedingly fine. The skin is regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a firm, solid melon, and will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. It is a heavy cropper, and in wide favor as a market melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Hackensack Extra-Early Improved. A selection from an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Fine-netted Nutmeg. Small; very early and fine-netted; fruit round; flesh green and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

The Princess. Slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon-yellow; rich, spicy flavor; a splendid market melon, averaging 6 to 8 lbs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Banana Cantaloup. Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows from 2 to 2½ feet in length; flesh deep salmon, of good quality. It is eagerly bought, owing to its odd appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Long Yellow Cantaloup. Large, long, oval and deeply ribbed; flesh light salmon-yellow and very thick and sweet. Is used in its yellow state for mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Emerald Gem. The melons are about the size of Netted Gem. The flesh is of a beautiful salmon-color, and is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

MELON, WATER

One ounce will plant 50 hills, 4 pounds to plant an acre. Matures from 65 to 90 days from germination

CULTURE.—Watermelons are cultivated in hills, which should be 6 to 8 feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about 2 feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well-rotted manure. Plant ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up, thin out to three.

Georgia Rattlesnake. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon-grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it, both for shipping and table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. Ripens early, has dark skin, with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sugary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Kleckley Sweets. A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary, and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness.

For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Kolb Gem. Originated in Alabama, and more largely grown in the South than any other; as a shipping variety, has no superior; dark green, mottled; nearly round; superb. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.



Florida Favorite Watermelon

MELON, WATER, continued

Eden. Very popular. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem except that it has a brighter stripe and is more attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Triumph. A cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb Gem, having the handsome dark green color of the former and the fine shipping qualities of the latter, but infinitely superior in flavor and grows much larger than either, having been known to attain a weight of over 100 lbs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Duke Jones. Similar to the old Jones, but stands shipment better and is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. An excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Pearson. This is a new melon and is quite a favorite one in the South. It is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green, with a stripe which is still darker; it is long and quite large in size, sometimes 80 pounds. Thin rind though tough. The flesh is tender and is quite red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 85c.

Gray National. One of the best melons, either for market or home use. Frequently weighs 50 pounds. Will stand shipping fairly well, is of extra-fine appearance and unsurpassed quality. Flesh tender,



Pearson Watermelon

firm and very sweet and luscious. White seeds, tipped with black. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tom Watson. We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 75c.

ONION SEEDS

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. Matures about 180 days from sowing

CULTURE.—The Onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thinly in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Bermuda Onions (GENUINE TENERIFFE-GROWN)

These are the Onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest Onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct and we know there is no better stock to be had. May be sown either in the fall or early spring. Both White and Red varieties.

White Bermuda. This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white Onion.

Prices in quantity on application

Less than six months required from the time

of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Red Bermuda. Identical with White Bermuda, except that it is a pale red, and is the right variety where a red Onion is preferred. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.

Crystal Wax. This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. There is none better in the world. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$4.

Prizetaker. Large, and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish Onions. Straw-color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive Onion. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$2.

Onion Sets

Ten to 12 bushels to the acre, according to size. Prices subject to market change

Add 10 cts. per quart if wanted by mail

CULTURE.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised.

White Silverskin. Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.25.

Yellow Danvers. The hardiest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good, all-round, very productive variety. Write for closest market prices on larger quantities. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make so large Onions, but is a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts.



ALL THE PRICES ON THIS PAGE, EXCEPT FOR ONION SETS, ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID

OKRA

One ounce will plant 100 hills. 20 pounds to plant an acre. About 60 days from planting to maturity.

Cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. Highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. Can be cured like dried apples and then used for soup at any time.

CULTURE.—Sow seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills, 2 feet apart. After plants are up, thin to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when quite green and about 1½ inches long.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods, of extra-large size, in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded. Wonderfully productive. Intense green pods, 8 or 9 inches long; do not get hard. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Extra-Early Dwarf. Green pods. Very early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Early Dwarf White. White pods. Pods extra long, measuring a foot in length; thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Long Green. Pods long, green, ribbed; heavy bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

PARSNIPS

About 8 pounds to plant an acre.

The value of Parsnips is not well enough known in the South. They are not only very valuable as culinary vegetables, but they make the very best cattle feed, exceeding even the carrot in value for this purpose. They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed is very slow to germinate, and should be sown early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 30 inches apart for horse cultivation. Thin out to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate often.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown. The very best sort in existence. A large yielder of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

PARSLEY

One ounce for 150 feet of drill. 7 pounds to plant an acre. About 65 days from sowing to cutting.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar, or in pots or boxes in the house.

Fine Double Curled. A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Hollow Crown Parsnips



Bull Nose Pepper

PEPPERS

One ounce to plant 100 yards of row. Is edible in 90 to 120 days.

Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads, etc. The thick-fleshed sorts are very fine sliced. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hotbeds and transplanted into a loamy well-fertilized situation in rows about 2 feet apart, and 18 inches to 2 feet in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continuous crop as long as cultivation is kept up. The seed we offer is of the very best strains, carefully tested.

Ruby King. An enormous variety, growing from 4½ to 6 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper-hash, and also makes an excellent dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Mammoth Bell, or Bull Nose.

This is the most popular of all sweet varieties; is very mild in flavor and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous. Largest of all sweet Peppers. Plants are of extra-strong, vigorous growth, branching freely and very prolific. Fruits much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell, almost square in shape. Flesh very thick. Its flavor is very mild and free from fiery taste. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Chinese Giant. An enormous sort, sometimes measuring six inches in diameter. Very handsome, mild and superior quality for stuffing. Plants are vigorous and very prolific, and peppers are late maturing. We strongly recommend this, either for home use or market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$4.50.

Cayenne. A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and when ripe, a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Red Cherry. Fruit small and cherry-shaped; largely used for pickles, as they are very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Neapolitan. Particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market-gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red Pepper. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the Peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$4.

ALL THE PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID

Our Incubator and Brooder Catalogue will show methods that will help you in raising poultry. Send for it

ENGLISH or GARDEN PEAS

CULTURE.—Two or three bushels are required to the acre. The smooth varieties are the hardiest and should be planted first. The seed is usually sown thickly in double rows, and these double rows, constituting one row, should be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Cover seed 2 or 3 inches, and, if too thick, thin to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well-rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid, but fresh manure should be avoided unless it is broadcasted.

If Peas are wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint or 16 cts. per quart for postage

Bliss' American Wonder. The first variety of dwarf, compact growth and early maturity having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra-Early. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.75.

Bliss' Everbearing. This is a new second-early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight Peas each. The vine is of dwarf habit, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety maturing a little later than American Wonder, of a somewhat taller growth, and a little more prolific; pods of fair length and Peas of excellent quality. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$8.

Claudit. Resembles the Alaska, except that the pod is broader and a trifle longer. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

Alderman. This is a very large-podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large-podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep green, straight, handsome pods, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall-growing main-crop class of Peas. The vines are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the Peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Be sure to include Alderman Peas in your order. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

Telephone. Pods very large, filled with immense Peas of first-class quality; one of the finest yet introduced. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.

Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy). Excellent new variety; large, well-filled pods; Peas of fine flavor. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.

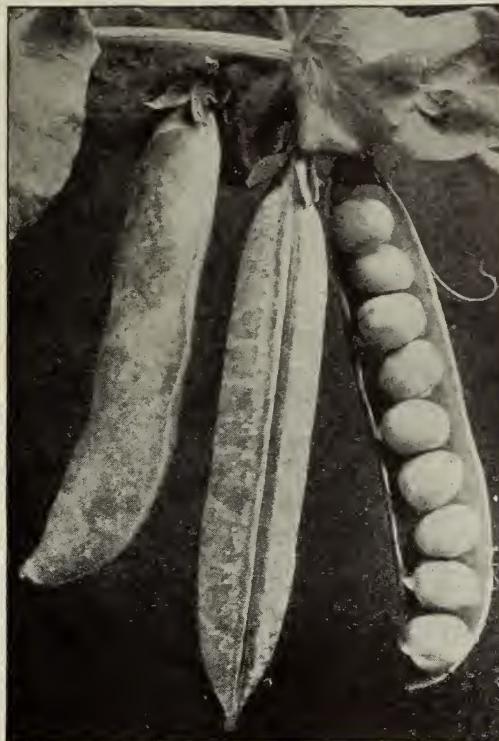
Premium Gem. Hardy, prolific, uniform in habit of growth; pods medium size and well filled; medium early. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market-gardeners, and for extensive planting for the home market. Height, 5 feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.

Nott's Excelsior. Height, 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder, but grows a trifle taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact, dwarf growth, and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average 3 inches in length. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.25.

Sutton's Excelsior. Pods 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the point. Quite prolific, medium early. Height, 15 inches. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.25.

Philadelphia Extra-Early. This is one of the best first-early sorts. Very productive, and free from runners. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and will mature for table about forty-five days from germination, frequently in less time. A good Pea for market-gardeners. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.



Bliss' Everbearing Peas

Thomas Laxton. A heavy cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing seven to eight large, rich-flavored Peas; a deep green color adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra-early smooth Peas; 3 feet high. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.50, bus. \$9.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green of its pods and Peas, which it retains longer than any other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

First and Best. A splendid strain of first-early Peas. While it may not be, in certain respects, the equal of some of the newer specialties, yet, for general-purpose planting, where a tested variety is wanted, this is one that will give full satisfaction. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity. The most popular, large-podded wrinkled sort. It matures just after the extra-early varieties, and produces a good crop of pods 4 inches long, providing it is planted on light, warm, rich soil, but very disappointing, under adverse conditions. The quality is excellent. Height, 3 feet. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.75, bus. \$9.50.

MARKET-GARDENERS WILL DO WELL TO WRITE US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS



Northern-Grown Seed Potato

POTATOES (For Seed)

In drills 3 feet apart, 12 to 14 bushels to the acre; one peck will plant about 125 hills.

CULTURE.—The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application.

Rose No. 4. A favorite with Florida truckers; has given universal satisfaction for several seasons.

Early Rose. One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

Bliss' Triumph. One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to northern markets. Vines are of medium growth; yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color.

PUMPKINS

One pound will plant from 200 to 300 hills

CULTURE.—The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield, but, if cultivated on a large scale, the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, four plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

Prices are by mail postpaid

Connecticut Field. This variety is most extensively used throughout New England and New York for field culture; is generally planted with corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese. This is locally called Sweet Pumpkin, and is grown more than any other of its kind for stock, because it is a good keeper, notwithstanding it has a soft shell. It is fleshy and very sweet; also very good for pie, and is largely used for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Grows to a very large size, sometimes attaining a weight of 70 pounds, and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck squash; of light cream-color, sometimes slightly striped with green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

RADISHES

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to plant an acre. Matures for table in 20 to 30 days

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early, small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession. In Florida along the Gulf Coast, they can be sown all through the winter.

Prices are by mail postpaid

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top. One of the best Radishes on the list; very early, attaining a large size; of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped. One of the handsomest turnip sorts on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy; quick growing. The radish is turnip-shaped, bright scarlet, with white tip; one of the most salable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp; small tops. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

French Breakfast. A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. If oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

White Icicle. Produces beautiful, long, white roots, extremely early, hence decidedly popular for forcing and a splendid sort for light, deep soil for out-of-doors. In twenty-five days after sowing, this radish is ready for pulling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

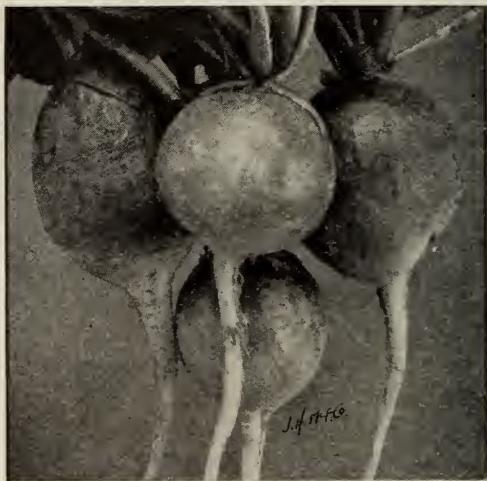
Long Black Spanish. One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Rose China Winter. Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and the quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75c.

Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. Dark crimson color, with white flesh. Splendid for general early use, as it does not get pithy as soon as most of the early sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Cincinnati Market. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small, and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes

SPINACH

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 25 pounds one acre.
Matures for table use in about 40 days

One of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than kale or turnip salad. Is largely grown for shipping.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Bloomsdale Savoy-leaved. A heavy cropper, of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardiest and most productive sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in a hill 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.



New Zealand Spinach

SQUASH

One ounce of early varieties will plant 50 hills; one ounce of marrow sorts, 25 hills. Early varieties mature for table use in about 40 days

CULTURE.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts, 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient to a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Prices in quantity on application

Early White Bush. The well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. Earliest; very productive; light cream-color. Popular for northern shipments for both fall and spring crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Mammoth White Bush. This is an improved form of the Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Is early, uniform in growth and very prolific. Has beautiful, clear white skin and is from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Tender and of good flavor. Fine quality and size for home gardens and nearby markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. A favorite in both home and market-gardens. Fruits rather small, of

bright orange-color. Rich and buttery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Hubbard. Excellent winter variety; well known. Noted for the uniform good quality of its fine-grained and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Boston Marrow. Fall and winter variety; large, oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Wood's Prolific. A fine Squash of the Marrow type; round and thick; deep orange, with a small seed-cavity. Quality excellent; productive and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.



White Bush and Crookneck Squashes



New Stone Tomatoes

TOMATOES

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. For table use, 90 to 120 days, according to variety

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out-of-doors, which is when danger from frost is past. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

All prices of Tomatoes are by mail, postpaid

Acme. A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.60.

June Pink. New. Very early; of medium size, round, smooth, and very solid. Bright pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Livingston's Globe Tomato. This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$3.

Livingston's Beauty. The best all-round Tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. Is grown more largely by truckers and market-gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.75.

New Stone. Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape, and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid, and of excellent quality. The fruit is large, of dark brick-color, solid, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

Earliana. Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are bright red and

grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.

New Red Rock. This is one of the finest large red Tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from any excess of water; smooth, and of a very fine red; superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinarily heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is specially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sunscald. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Detroit. This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of Tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine and cracking and blistering of fruit Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink Tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa. Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best-flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal-red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$3.

We also carry the following varieties in stock. Price of each, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.60.

Livingston's Favorite, Livingston's Perfection, and Selected Paragon.

TURNIPS

From 3 to 4 pounds to an acre. Matures for table use in from 55 to 85 days according to variety

CULTURE.—Plant for succession from September to April in drills 14 inches apart and thin out plants to 6 inches. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched, sandy, gravelly or light loamy soil. Spring sowings should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather; otherwise they will become tough and bitter.

All the prices are by mail postpaid

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved). An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat with very small fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Red, or Purple-Top Strap-leaved. The most widely cultivated and best-known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick-grower. It is esteemed as a fine table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Seven-Top. The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Extra-Early White Egg. In our Extra-Early White Egg you will have a Turnip of the sweetest flavor ready for use in six weeks from the time of sowing with good seasons. In quality it is the finest of all. While the size is small, compared with some others, its earliness and quality more than make up for any lack of size. Skin and flesh are pure white; bulbs almost egg-shaped, solid, fine-grained and a good keeper. Very attractive when bunched for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Red-Top White Globe. This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape, with pure white flesh and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan. The earliest Turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Amber Globe. The flesh is beautifully yellow, very fine-grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

White Globe. Color pure white; shape round; size large; solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple-Top Globe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Long White Cowhorn. Roots are long and carrot-shaped. One-third to one-half of the root is formed above ground. A deep rooter, resisting drought. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of good table quality. Hardy. By many it is sown in combination with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter pasture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Globe. A splendid sort for general crop; grows large; a good keeper, with bright, yellow flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Improved Golden Ball. One of the sweetest and most desirable yellow-fleshed varieties; of medium size; a perfect globe shape, with firm, hard, yet rich and sweet flesh; it has no equal as a table variety; keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.



Red-Top White Globe Turnip

RUTABAGA

The flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer, generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly prized for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy, a stock-food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

CULTURE.—They like a rich, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form, throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development, and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

Improved American Purple-Top. This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The Bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

See pages 30 to 41 for information regarding the raising of poultry. We carry one of the best lines of Incubators and Brooders in the country, also a varied collection of supplies.

Flower Seeds

Regardless of what your occupation may be, or how meager your experience, there are flowers that any one may grow successfully from seed. You should devote some time and space to their culture.

All Flower Seeds put up in 5-ct. and 10-ct. packets and sent postpaid. Special prices in bulk.

Alyssum, Sweet

This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c.

Asters

Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut-flowers.

Mixed. Dwarf and Tall.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

Candytuft

Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture.



Asters.

Cypress Vine

A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors.

Four O'clock

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in a great variety of colors and stripes.

Hyacinth, or Jack Bean

A tall, twining plant, often 10 to 20 feet high. Bears purple flowers in long, erect racemes.

Mignonette

In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside, for a succession; late in the summer sow in pots for winter-blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

Superb Mixture. Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

Moonflower (Evening Glory)

Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside, when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

Morning-Glory

Imperial Japanese. One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

Nasturtiums

In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

Tall and Dwarf Varieties.

Pansy

This attractive plant is too well known to require any description, as it is a favorite with all. Pansies require fresh soil, enriched with decomposed manure.

Our Mixed Flowers of all shades and markings. A splendid mixture.

Petunia

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

Double. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

Single. A choice mixture; all colors.

Phlox

Fine Mixed. These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.



Sweet Peas

Pinks

Finest Mixed. These charming old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower-border.

Poppy

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

Poppy Mixture. A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

Portulaca

Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled and warm. Height, 6 in.

Single. Large-flowering, mixed colors.

Double. Extra-double, all colors mixed.

Sunflower

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decorations.

Double. Double yellow varieties 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

Salvia

Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. Height, 3 feet.

Sweet Peas

Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

Eckford's Mixed. An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled.

Thunbergia

A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye.

Verbena

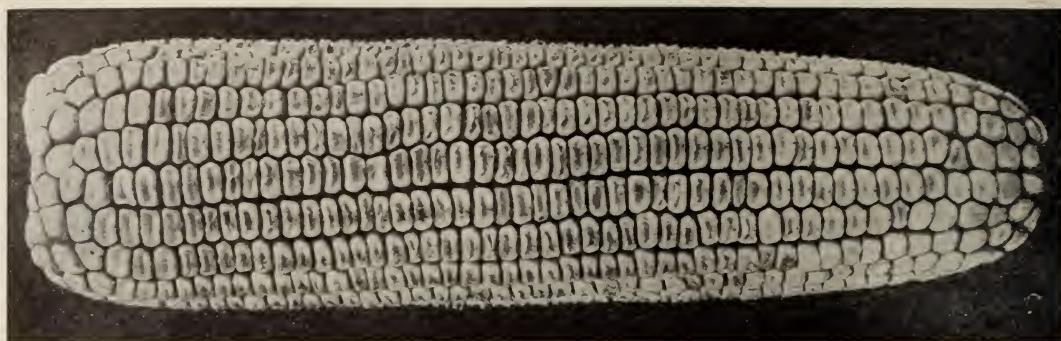
Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

Zinnias

For gorgeous summer and fall display, the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.

Large-flowering Double Mixed.

Zinnias



Shenandoah White Dent Corn.

FORAGE CROPS

There are but a few crops in this state that are of equal importance to the forage crops. East and middle Florida are particularly interested in producing sufficient forage for home-consumption. It can be done by careful husbandry, if the proper crops are selected. Rust-Proof Oats, Pearl Millet and Field or Cow Peas will make good forage crops, if planted in fair soil with good tillage. Rust-Proof Oats can be sown from the first of October to the middle of February; Pearl Millet from March 20 to August 1, and can be cut every month on good soil. Field Peas may be sown from April till August, but May and June planting is preferred, and we would recommend the Whippoorwill or Spreckled Pea as being the earliest variety and best to sow. The Conch Pea is a late Pea and makes nothing but vines, is a very rank grower, and it is said a quart of these will cover an acre with vines. Southern Rye makes fair winter pasturage, but small yield of grain. Northern Rye does fairly well, and likewise Barley. The latter crop is gaining in favor with those who have tried it.

FIELD CORN

Eight quarts to plant an acre.

The varieties of Field Corn listed below are especially selected for the soil and the climate of Florida. This fact is not taken into consideration so much as it should be. Often seed is ordered from a dealer whose stock is raised perhaps hundreds of miles away, and in surroundings of soil and climate that are not conducive to producing seed of the best quality for our section of the country. In buying from us, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are procuring seed raised for the express purpose of being planted in Florida soil, and thus you obviate the risk of securing unacclimated seed.

If Corn is wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint or 16 cts. per quart for postage

Hickory King. A very popular and productive white Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. Grain large, broad, and white, making fine meal. The cob is small. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.85.

Blount's Prolific. Produces from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this Corn

for Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting this Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage Corn. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

Improved Golden Dent. It is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow Corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow Corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.75.

White Dent. One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; 18 to 34 rows on cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. The yield of this superior Corn is very large, sometimes as much as 90 bushels per acre. We unhesitatingly recommend it. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.75.

Maryland White Flint. This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep. It makes a large growth of fodder and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50.



Maryland White Flint Corn

IF CORN OR PEAS ARE WANTED BY MAIL, ADD 8 CTS. PER PINT OR 16 CTS. PER QUART FOR POSTAGE

FIELD CORN. continued

Tennessee Red-Cob. One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest-quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; rows eighteen to thirty-four, on red cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. Yields sometimes as much as ninety bushels per acre. We recommend it, both for grain or ensilage. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

Columbian Beauty. This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

Shenandoah White Dent. It has proved to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large-yielding white corn. Qt. 10c., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

Mexican June. A hardy, drought-resisting, white corn. Ears 7 to 10 inches, having 14 to 18 rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this corn lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It will recover from the most severe dry, hot spells, and never fails to make a crop by frost. The stalk grows often to 15 feet, producing two or three good ears, and on account of its making an enormous amount of stalk and fodder, it is peculiarly adapted for ensilage. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$3.

COWPEAS

Make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop. Makes poor land rich. As a grazing crop it is valuable for producing milk, growing young stock and fattening all kinds of domestic fowls and animals. The market is very unsettled at the time this Catalogue is published. Write for quotations, stating quantity wanted.

Cowpeas are fast superseding all other crops in middle and southern latitudes for soiling, and are one of the leading crops for hay. There is not a surer or more economical method of improving soil than plowing under leguminous crops and nothing is superior for this purpose to Cowpeas. Can be grown on wider extent of territory and a greater variety of soils than any other legume, and there are few farms on which it cannot find a profitable place. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Black. This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces more growth of forage and is consequently better for cutting and as a soil-improver. It makes large yield of peas. We consider Black Cowpeas the best sort for general soiling or hay purposes which can be used in this latitude. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Clay. A favorite variety; grows similar to Black, but produces a little more vine. The color is a little darker than the Wonderful, or Unknown, being light brown. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Wonderful, or Unknown. This makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires the full growing season to make a crop. In yield and growth the vine surpasses many of the varieties of Cowpeas, and it yields very largely of peas. This variety should be



A single plant of Cowpeas

planted early in order to come to full maturity. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Red Ripper. A very productive, vigorous-growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Iron. A variety of Cowpeas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is especially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this Pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of Peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average Cowpea, consequently it does not require so many seeds to an acre as other varieties. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Brabham Pea. New. Best known as Speckled Rio. A sixty-day, two-crop Pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. A small, hard, speckled Pea, about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron, and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham Peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so the Brabham, on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable Pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger Peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Holds leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will

COWPEAS, continued

germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My twenty acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second growth came which made a full large crop of Peas." Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

TABLE or EATING PEAS

The following are Peas used most for table use:

Large Black Eye, and **Large Yellow Eye**. Both of these make a profitable crop; are grown purposely for dry Peas for winter, or green Peas in the summer. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Little Lady Peas are small Peas and exceedingly prolific for table use. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Crowder. The most popular sort for table use. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Price on application

This is in no sense a cowpea, but resembles an ordinary garden or English Pea in looks of seed and growth. It is extremely hardy, a great soil-enricher and makes the most delicious hay. Should be sown two bushels to the acre; it is better, though, to sow with oats or other winter grain to hold the vines up, using one bushel of Peas and one-half the regular quantity of grain. Both are cut at the same time.

OATS

From 2 to 3 bushels to plant an acre

Burt. The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land Oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw-color. A good percentage of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-Proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and, where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. We sell great quantities of these Oats for fall planting, and, when properly put in, they go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of Oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Bus. 80 cts.

Texas Red Rust-proof. There is no better Oat than the Texas Red Rust-proof, providing one gets the genuine Oat, grown in the state of Texas. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the Oats sold as Texas Rust-proof never grew in that state. Farmers should



Field of Appler Oats

OATS. continued

be more careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Bus. 75 cts.

Appler. Equally well adapted for sowing in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing Oat, with bunched heads and heavy grain. While originating in the state of Georgia, this Oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other southern states, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South. Bus. \$1.10.

The Famous 100-Bushel. The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of southern Oat, rust-proof, has heavy grains, large straw, and is extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Bus. \$1.25.

RYE

Sow at the rate of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre

Florida. There is no other Rye except that grown in the South that will give satisfactory results. Northern Rye, when planted here, trails on the ground and does not stand upright, as it should. Our **Florida Rye** is grown in the northern part of this state by responsible growers. We advise the use of Florida Rye. Bus. \$3.

Georgia or Southern Rye. This Rye is sown mostly for pastures. It grows tall, does not lie down and run on the ground, as do the northern and western Ryees in this climate. We sell a great quantity of the Georgia Rye every year. It will not grow so tall nor head up for cutting like the Florida Rye. We recommend this for poultry-raisers. Bus. \$2.

WINTER BARLEY

Makes more leafy growth than rye, wheat or oats. Excellent pasture for winter and early spring, as it can be grazed without injury. Sow at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre during fall or early winter. Bus. \$1.50.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like the sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. Lb. 10 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow from 6 to 8 bushels per acre for lawns

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting, a quick grower, an annual, dying out the first summer. It is used mostly in Florida as a lawn grass, and makes one of the quickest growths that can be planted. It is generally sown over Bermuda or other lawn grass and will make a green lawn till spring. We are selling a great quantity of this each season, and the sale is steadily increasing. Bus. \$2.

SAND or WINTER VETCH

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage

The Sand Vetch is one of our most valuable forage plants—in fact, the most valuable of all to furnish green forage in winter. It is in general use in this section by dairymen. It is a nutritious feed, fattening and, at the same time, largely increases the flow of milk. Vetch should be sown from August to December at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-quarters to one bushel of rye or winter oats. Vetch is a trailing plant and needs something like rye, oats or wheat to support it, holding it well off the ground and making it easier to harvest and cure. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. at 12 cts. per lb.

IF ITEMS ON THIS PAGE ARE WANTED BY MAIL, ADD 8 CTS. PER LB. FOR POSTAGE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

In drill 4 to 5 pounds to an acre, broadcast 7 to 8 pounds

One of the most satisfactory, quick-growing crops for cattle, sheep and hogs, affording excellent pasture in from six to eight weeks from sowing, besides being a soil-improver. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. at 12 cts. per lb.

KAFIR CORN

The grain makes most nutritious feed, and can be used for both stock and poultry. Kafir Corn is of vigorous growth and can be cut twice during the season if desired for fodder, and will be found most nutritious and very fattening. When used by itself, use from three-quarters to one bushel per acre, broadcast. It can be sown in connection with cowpeas broadcast at the rate of a peck of Kafir Corn to a bushel of cowpeas to the acre. Lb. 10 cts., bus. \$2.

SORGHUM

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. For forage purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

Early Amber. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Lb. 10 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MILLET

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage crop.

Pearl, or Cat-Tail. The enormous yields which are continuously cut four or five times during the season are used for both green and dry feeding, and, as it yields so largely, it is very highly prized. It grows to 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting should commence when a height of 2½ to 3 feet is attained. After being cut it will stool out enormously, becoming much thicker, makes a rapid growth, and will afford three or four large cuttings during the season. It is very nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. If sown broadcast, twenty to thirty pounds should be used, but quicker growth and more frequent cuttings will be obtained if sown five pounds per acre in drills, 3 feet apart and cultivated occasionally. Lb. 15 cts.

German. Choice Southern. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. Sow thickly, about one bushel per acre, and cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Bus. \$2.50.

SOJA, or SOY BEAN

Soja or Soy Beans should be planted as soon as the ground is well warmed. They withstand drought to an extraordinary degree and never fail to produce a crop. One-third to one-half bushel of seed is planted per acre, with a drill preferably three or four inches apart in row and rows 30 inches apart.

Yellow Soja, or Soy Bean. Heavily podded with seed, and yielding 6 to 8 tons per acre. It is a variety either for feeding green or for silo, being a plant rich in nitrogen. It is unsurpassed as a soil-improving crop. Price on application.

TEOSINTE

Sow in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart; sow at the rate of from 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Enormous-yielding continuous-cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown, as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Lb. 75 cts.



German Millet

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the spring or fall. Lb. 50 cts.

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the most valuable pasture grasses

Sow at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre.

This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasture grass. It will furnish more summer pasture during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Lb. 75 cts.

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ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Sow broadcast from 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the southern and middle states, as wherever it succeeds, it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. Alfalfa will do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character. Lb. 30 cts. Write for prices in large quantities.

CLOVER SEED

White. Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. Lb. 50c.

Crimson. Recommended for fall seeding and should be more largely used in the southern states. Produces an excellent hay and fine winter pasture. This is one of the finest of all soil-improving crops. Sow at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Per lb. 15 cts.

Bur. Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until the summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Price, recleaned seed, per lb. 35 cts.

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. The best variety for cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early, grows about 8 or 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight and always of green



Crimson Clover

appearance when ripe. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good and profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by southern farmers in the growth of broom corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow broom corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 feet apart by 18 inches. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed is in a soft, milky condition. Plant 10 to 15 pounds to an acre. Price per lb. 10 cts. Write for prices in larger quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. Lb. 15 cts.

CHUFAS

Hognut; Ground Almond. Perennial

They are an excellent hog-food. Chickens and turkeys are also especially fond of them, so that a crop, when grown, can be fed to both poultry and hogs. The flesh of the Chufa is especially juicy and delicious. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1. Plant one peck per acre as late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows 2½ feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand, pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Mature in October and lie in ground till eaten. Grow best on well-manured, sandy soil. Bus. \$5.

Mammoth Chufa. Extra-large and juicy nut. Requires less per acre to plant and is a heavier yielder. Write for sample of this nut. Bus. \$6.50.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety making it very profitable to raise. Lb. 10 cts., bus. \$2.

SPANISH PEANUTS

1½ bushels of unshelled Peanuts will plant an acre.

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive and, in the South, where they can be planted, two crops can be made in a year, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Price on application.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS

These are larger than the Spanish. In size, Virginias are large; North Carolina, medium; Spanish, small. Often used for parching. We are large contractors. Price on application.

HOG GOOBERS

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage

This is one of the greatest hog-feeds there is. Comes in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large—as large as the end of your thumb, pods are thick on vines, peas inside are single. It is a hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of the peanut and the field pea. They will not sprout in the ground, but they will remain there all winter. Average yield, fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. They are generally planted in drills about 8 to 10 inches apart, and are planted with hull on, though they can be planted same as peanuts. It will take about 3 pecks to plant an acre, if drilled in rows about 3 feet apart. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. at 12½ cts. per lb. Write for prices in quantities.



Peanuts

VELVET BEANS

The Popular Forage and Soil-Producing Plant

If planted in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to an acre; broadcast 1 bushel to an acre

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint or 16 cts. per quart for postage

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cowpea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cowpeas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts. Prices on larger quantities on application.

GIANT BEGGARWEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Broadcast 10 to 12 pounds to an acre

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage

A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the southern states it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of 6 feet; is densely covered with leaves, yields both hay and pasturage abundantly, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover. Sow any time after frost, if in drills, 3 feet apart, three to four pounds per acre, or broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre; covering 1 to 2 inches. If cut when 2 feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch out from the roots, producing successive crops. Lb. 50 cts. Write for special price on large quantities.

We pay the strictest attention to the quality and germinating power of our seeds. None is offered in this catalogue until after it successfully passes the most rigorous test, and we can recommend everything we handle with the utmost confidence.

RICE

Upland Rice. Very popular crop. Should be cultivated on every farm in the South. Several years' experience has demonstrated the fact that Rice can be as successfully grown on high lands as elsewhere. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING UPLAND RICE.—On lands that hold moisture well, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land, Rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant early in April. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop fifteen or twenty seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until Rice begins to head. Ripens last of August or early in September. Color tells when ripe.

GOURLDS

One ounce will plant 25 hills

CULTURE.—Gourds are tender annuals and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than 6 feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing.

Prices are by mail postpaid

Dipper. This, like the Sugar Trough, has a thin but hard shell, and can readily be made to serve useful purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Fancy Varieties Mixed. This is a collection of the ornamental and fancy sorts, fine for shade and their unique fruits. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Japanese Nest-Egg. Fruit small and creamy white; it exactly resembles the eggs of a hen. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Rag, or Dish-Cloth. The peculiar interior of this is useful in the kitchen, when properly prepared; also a fine ornamental climber. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Sugar Trough. These Gourds grow to hold from four to ten gallons; shells light, but very hard and durable, and are readily made into useful household utensils. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

COMPLETE BOOKLETS SHOWING 40 COMBINATIONS OF IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS
SENT ON REQUEST



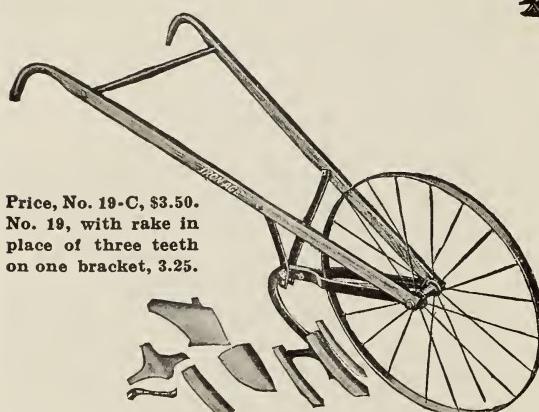
No. 6 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe

The drill attachment starts the garden right—straight rows, and no re-planting required. It opens its own furrow, sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, packs the soil, and marks the next row. Changes from drill to wheel hoe or back again in about three minutes, and, in the single or double wheel hoe form, it will hoe, cultivate, ridge growing crops, weed, level and fine the soil, open or cover furrows.

Price, No. 6, \$12. No. 1 Wheel Hoe, without drill attachment, \$7.

No. 22 Combined Fertilizer Distributer, Hill and Drill Seeder

It applies the fertilizer without waste or failure just where it will do the most good and without injury to the seed. The flow of fertilizer is regulated by a gate and discharged through two flexible tubes, which may be bent to suit the plows. The plows are adjustable for depth or width. The drill attachment is similar to the one used on No. 6. It is complete, with its own opening plow and flexible coverer.



"Advance" Fertilizer and Seed Drill

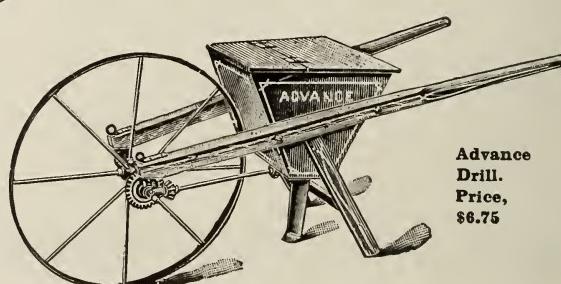
The best low-priced distributor on the market. Working parts galvanized to prevent rust. A lever throws in and out of gear. Hopper holds 18 quarts. A first-class tool for drilling peas, beans and corn. Steel agitator keeps the seed moving. May be used with a horse.

Price, No. 22, \$18.
No. 23 Distributer,
without seeder at-
tachment, \$13.



No. 19-C Wheel Cultivator and Plow

This is a low-priced tool that will do all the work in a small garden. It includes landside plow, scuffle hoe, two separate cultivator teeth, and a set of three cultivator teeth on one bracket. The wheel is high—24 inches. The frame is an all-steel arch in three pieces, and the working tools are adjustable and easily attached. The tool is compact, light, durable.



Advance
Drill.
Price,
\$6.75

FARMOGERM

HIGH-BRED BACTERIA

Farmogerm is a preparation of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria that take nitrogen from the air and store it up in the roots of legume crops, such as peas, beans, clover, vetch, alfalfa, etc. Its use increases the growth of these plants and the nitrogen they leave in the soil. Farmogerm is the only preparation of legume bacteria that can be guaranteed to be alive and pure and active when put on the seed. In other words, Farmogerm is a perfect inoculation.

YOUR SUCCESS

as a farmer depends, to a great extent, on your ability to fertilize your crops at less expense. Legume crops, properly inoculated, add nitrogen and humus to your land, and furnish the most expensive part of your fertilizer at the least possible cost.

Plants Must Have Nitrogen

Nitrogen is the most costly of all plant-foods, and the element most soils lack.

To supply this element, farmers are growing legume crops, for legumes draw the nitrogen from the air; they store it in your soil.

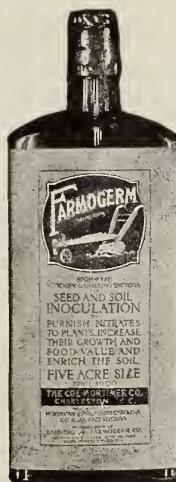
But, you cannot grow legumes unless there are sufficient nitrogen-gathering bacteria in your soil. So many farmers fail to get a stand.

With Farmogerm, you give your seed nitrogen-gathering bacteria, which is just what your soil lacks. You get a good stand. The plants grow larger, draw more nitrogen into the soil, store it in the nodules on the roots of the plants, add humus and enrich your land for crops to come.

Clover, alfalfa, vetch, cowpeas, when inoculated with Farmogerm, will bring from 150 to 200 lbs. of free nitrogen from the air into an acre of your soil. If bought, this would cost you from \$22.50 to \$50.00. Yet Farmogerm costs only \$1.80 per acre, if bought in 5-acre quantities. So farmers really save money by growing legumes treated with Farmogerm.

The germs that legumes require are not unlike animals. Like animals, they must have food and air. Farmogerm contains these germs in the bottle, where they live on a jelly. Air is let in through the stopper. When you receive the bacteria they are alive and strong, and supplied with food and air. There are 8,000,000 in a one-acre size, writes one of the experiment stations.

Each legume crop requires its own bacteria. We breed them for each of the legume crops—alfalfa, vetch, clover, Canada peas, soy beans, peanuts and cowpeas.



What the Georgia Experiment Station Says

Experiment, Ga., April 28, 1913.
COE-MORTIMER Co., Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sirs: I am now in a position to report the results from the use of the cultures that you furnished me last September. I received cultures for alfalfa, alsike clover, bur clover, crimson clover, red clover and vetch. I made an estimate of the number of living bacteria (capable of growing in agar) in each bottle (small size). These numbers are as follows: Alfalfa, 526,000,000; alsike clover, 70,000,000; bur clover, 650,000,000; crimson clover, 899,000,000; red clover, 114,000,000; vetch, 606,000,000; in all cases the growth appeared to be a pure culture. * * *

With the bur clover the benefit from inoculation was very marked, and was at once noticed by anyone passing the plats. The plants on the uninoculated plats were so much weaker than those on the inoculated that visitors often stopped to inquire what disease was killing part of my clover. When cut, the yield was as follows: Pounds per Acre

Plat	Green	Hay
No. 1 Farmogerm, no lime	18,524	4,168
No. 2 Farmogerm and lime	25,520	5,742
No. 3 No inoculation, with lime	8,800	1,980
No. 4 No inoculation, no lime	4,928	1,314

The sweet clover is not ready to cut, and as the stand is poor the yield will be small, but the inoculated plats are decidedly larger and greener than the uninoculated plats.

Yours truly,
J. C. TEMPLE, Bacteriologist.

HOW TO USE FARMOGERM

Spread the seed on the floor. Take the bottle of Farmogerm and mix water with the contents according to directions. Then moisten the seed with the mixture. Spread the seed out to dry—away from sunlight. Plant within three or four days. Your legume crops will then have the element they need—nitrogen. Your crop will grow strong and vigorous. From all sections farmers are writing us what Farmogerm has done for their legume crops, and how it increased the crops that followed. State Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges have tested and recommended Farmogerm.

Farmogerm to treat the seed for five acres \$9 00
Farmogerm to treat the seed for one acre 2 00
Garden or trial size, for garden peas, garden beans, and sweet peas only 50

(No garden sizes put up for field crops)

State which of the following crops you want Farmogerm for, and how many acres: Clover (state the kind), Alfalfa, Hairy Vetch, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Canada Field Peas.

Fertilizers

Our "Special" brand of vegetable and truckers' fertilizer will furnish you with the best combination of plant-food for the various crops for which we recommend them. The following are a few for special crops, but we can supply your wants for any crop desired. Prices f. o. b. Jacksonville.

VEGETABLE SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$34 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Ammonia.....	4 to 5	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	6 to 8	
Chlorine.....	½ of 1	

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, bone meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

Apply 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. to the acre.

CUCUMBER SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$35 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 7	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	4½ to 5	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	6 to 8	
Chlorine.....	4 to 5	

Made from dissolved animal bone black, dissolved bone, high-grade blood and bone, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, kainit and fish-scrap.

Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

IRISH POTATO SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$32 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6½ to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	3 to 4	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	6½ to 7	
Chlorine.....	½ of 1	

Made from high-grade blood and bone, high-grade acid phosphate and high-grade sulphate of potash.

Applied about 1,800 pounds to the acre, to be followed when the vine is half grown, or when potatoes have begun to form, with nitrate of soda at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$35 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Ammonia.....	2 to 3	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	12 to 14	
Chlorine.....	2 to 4	

Made from nitrate of soda, blood and bone, steamed bone flour, dissolved bone, sulphate of potash and potash salts.

BEAN SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$35 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	5 to 6	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	5 to 6	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	6 to 8	
Chlorine.....	½ of 1	

Made from nitrate of soda, bright cotton-seed meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

CABBAGE SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$34 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	5 to 6	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	4½ to 5	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	5 to 6	
Chlorine.....	4 to 5	

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, bright cotton-seed meal, dissolved bone and potash salts.

Apply 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

SPECIAL BLOOD, BONE AND POTASH FOR VEGETABLES GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$40 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 10	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	5 to 7	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	7 to 9	
Chlorine.....	½ of 1	

Made from nitrate of soda, pure dried blood, bone meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

For tomatoes, eggplants, beans, etc., when growing on high or sandy land. Is quick-acting and is a good food for vegetable plants that have been set back or hurt by the cold. Apply 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre.

CANTALOUP SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$34 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	4 to 5	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	4½ to 5	
Chlorine.....	4 to 5	

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, dissolved bone, sulphate of potash and fish-scrap.

Apply 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

WATERMELON SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$35 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	5 to 6	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	5 to 6	
Chlorine.....	5 to 6	

Made from dissolved bone, blood, blood and bone, fish-scrap, sulphate of ammonia, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, potash salts.

Apply 800 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

TOMATO SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$42 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Ammonia.....	5 to 6	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	9 to 11	
Chlorine.....	5 to 6	

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, blood and bone, dissolved animal bone-black, sulphate of potash and muriate of potash.

Apply 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre.

SWEET POTATO SPECIAL GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$29 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	3 to 4	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	4 to 5	
Chlorine.....	5 to 7	

Made from nitrate of soda, high-grade blood and bone, acid phosphate, kainit and sulphate of potash.

Apply fertilizer ten days before planting at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, working into soil.

SPECIAL CORN-GROWER GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

	\$27 per ton	Per cent
Moisture.....	5 to 10	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	5 to 6	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Ammonia.....	3 to 4	
Potash actual, K ₂ O.....	2 to 3	
Chlorine.....	2 to 4	

Made from bright cotton-seed meal, nitrate of soda, bone meal, acid phosphate and kainit.

Apply 400 to 600 lbs. to the acre.

PEERLESS PLANT-FOOD

The best fertilizer for pot-plants and flowers. A scientific preparation containing in a concentrated and soluble form the food-elements required for plants. Can also be used for the flower-garden.

Directions for Using.—For POTTED PLANTS. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of this preparation in a quart of water, and allow it to dissolve for ten to fifteen minutes. Water the earth in the pot about the plants with this mixture, using particular care not to spray the leaves or stalk of the plant, as the benefit is derived through the roots. Use it in this manner every second or third day until the plants are in a flourishing condition, and then discontinue until again needed.

FOR PLANTS SET IN YARD.—Sprinkle a small quantity of the dry material around the roots, not too near the plants; then work into the soil with a trowel or rake, and sprinkle lightly with water.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 12 per cent; potash (K_2O), 2.5 per cent, nitrate of soda, dissolved bone black, high-grade superphosphate, plaster and sulphate of potash. Specially prepared for and for sale exclusively by us. Per lb. 5 cts.

INSECTICIDES

OUR STOCK OF INSECTICIDES CONSISTS OF

Arsenate of Lead
Bluestone
Bordeaux Mixture
Caustic Soda

Copperas
Paris Green
Lime-Sulphur Solution
Sulphur Flour

Sulphur, Flowers of
Tobacco Dust
Whale-Oil Soap

Anything not in stock we will willingly purchase for our customers. Prices upon application

WE AT ALL TIMES HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Blood and Bone
Steamed Bone Flour
Raw Bone Meal
Dried Blood
Nitrate of Soda
Sulphate of Ammonia
Ground Castor Pomace
Bright Cotton-Seed Meal

Dark Cotton-Seed Meal
High-Grade Tobacco Dust
Pulverized Tobacco Stems
Dissolved Animal Bone Black
High-Grade Acid Phosphate
Acid Phosphate
Basic Slag (Thomas Slag)
Muriate of Potash

Kainit
High-Grade Sulphate of Potash
Low-Grade Sulphate of Potash
Lime
Canada Hardwood Ashes
(Guaranteed Unleached)
Land Plaster
Linseed Meal

Prices upon application

Hammond's Slug-Shot

To destroy potato slugs and cabbage worms on potato, cabbage and similar plants.

DIRECTIONS.—When used upon tender plants, such as asters, roses, etc., should be dusted lightly. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 1-lb. can, 25 cts.



Hammond's Thrip Juice

Kills scale, insects, mealy bugs, lice and caterpillars.

DIRECTIONS.—Dilute $\frac{1}{2}$ pint with 50 gallons of water. 1-qt. can, 80 cts.; 1-pt. can, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. can, 40 cts.



French Bordeaux Mixture

Is a superb article, ready to dilute for use. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. To be diluted 25 to 50 times in water.

1-qt. can, 30 cts.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

In the past ten years farm products have not increased in proportion to the population, with the consequence that their value has greatly increased. The high price of feeds has reduced the number of cattle fattened in the feeding districts, so that there is less of it being done now than at any time within the past ten years, notwithstanding the increased population.

The consequence is that all meat-foods have doubled in price, and eggs, poultry and dairy products have had their share in the increase, and from the present indications will have more than their share in the future. These products can be grown on small farms in the more thickly settled parts of the country, and it is inevitable that they should replace beef to a great extent. The producer of eggs, broilers, roasting chickens and ducklings can confidently expect an increasing market that will become more and more profitable.

Opportunities in the Poultry Business

The poultry business presents larger opportunities than any other farm specialty, and, in fact, for the amount of money invested, a greater profit than most mercantile and manufacturing industries afford. The various branches of the commercial poultry business can be summed up as follows:

The egg business, where hens are reared and kept for market eggs; the broiler business, where a winter equipment is used to raise small birds for market during the off season; the winter roaster business, where large roasting chickens and capons are produced at a time when there is a scarcity of fresh-killed chickens; and the duck business, where ducks only are raised for market purposes.

There is no branch of the poultry business that presents less risk and surer gain, with quick returns, than the egg business. Its all-year-round income makes it the most popular branch of the poultry business.

We have a number of customers who raise stock chickens for sale or can furnish eggs.

We shall take pleasure in furnishing their names to anyone interested. We shall be glad to put any of our customers' names on this list, who have chicken and eggs to offer.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. This Grit is prepared especially for poultry. Perfect material for both grinding and shell-making. We can supply this in sizes suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

COARSE AND FINE CRACKED BONE. Consists of ground beef bone, thoroughly dried. It is more economical and better in every way than common raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is so necessary for making good egg-shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times.

RAW BONE MEAL. It is made from fresh bone, from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein. These are the only food properties of bone, green or dry. This bone will keep in any climate or any kind of weather if kept in a dry place. Bone is especially valuable as an egg-producer.

BLOOD MEAL. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food.

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS. For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc. For this purpose, Beef Scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our Beef Scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent protein.

CHARCOAL. No poultryman can afford to be without Charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: **Fine**, for use in mash mixture; **Medium Granulated**, for small chicks; and **Coarse**, for grown fowls.

BEEF MEAL. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture.

HARDING'S GRANULATED MILK FOR POULTRY. Better, cleaner and cheaper than beef scraps, as it gives an increased egg-production over beef scraps. Can be kept without deteriorating in any climate.

ALFALFA MEAL. Very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger proportion of fertile ones. Alfalfa is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health, and adds to the luster of the fowls' plumage.

Price-List of Poultry Feed

		Prices on application		
		Per bag		
Purina Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags			
Purina Chick-Feed.....	100 lb. bags			
Purina Chicken Chowder.....	100 lb. bags			
Purina Pigeon-Feed.....	100 lb. bags			
Uncle Remus Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags			
Cracked Corn, Sifted.....	100 lb. bags			
Wheat.....	100 lb. bags			
Corn Meal, Water Ground.....	92 lb. bags			
Gluten Meal.....	100 lb. bags			
Linseed Meal.....	100 lb. bags			
Granulated Milk.....	100 lb. bags	\$3 45		
Beef Scraps.....	100 lb. bags	3 45		
Beef Scraps.....	50 lb. bags	1 75		
Beef Meal.....	50 lb. bags	1 65		
Cracked Bone.....	50 lb. bags	1 50		
Raw Bone Meal.....	50 lb. bags	1 50		
Blood Meal.....	50 lb. bags	2 25		
Oyster Shell, Coarse.....	100 lb. bags	75		
Oyster Shell, Fine.....	100 lb. bags	80		
Mica Crystal Grit, Chick, Fine.....	100 lb. bags	1 00		
				Per bag
Mica Crystal Grit, Poultry, Large Size.....	100 lb. bags	\$1 00		
Mica Crystal Grit, Pigeon, Medium.....	100 lb. bags	1 00		
Granulated Charcoal, XX, fine for mash.....	50 lb. bags	1 35		
Granulated Charcoal, XXX, Medium.....	50 lb. bags	1 35		
Granulated Charcoal, XXXX, Coarse.....	50 lb. bags	1 35		
Rough Rice.....			\$0 05	
Kaffir Corn.....			03	
Hemp.....			05	
Barley.....			03	
Buckwheat.....			03½	
Canada Peas.....			04	
Rolled Oats.....			04½	
Rolled Oats.....			\$3 .25 per ½ bbl.	
Rolled Oats.....			\$6 .25 per bbl.	
German Millet.....			3½ cts. per lb.	

We issue a Weekly Price-List of Poultry-Feeds, Supplies, etc., and shall be pleased to add your name to our mailing list, if you will advise us



Egg-Laying Contest



I am fed Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed—the egg-producer—am kept so busy laying I can't get too fat.

I am fed Mixed Grain Scratch Feed—lay only a few eggs—I get very fat.

Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed

For Sale Exclusively by

DARBY & MARTIN, Jacksonville, Florida



SUCCESSFUL POULTRY PEOPLE

Know what they are doing; they count cost of feeding. They compare the cost with the dollars and cents they get from selling eggs, to see if the hen pays. They don't feed much grain, only a little at a time in litter, to make hens scratch.

They feed Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed, a dry mash, because they have learned that a 100-pound bag of Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed will feed 20 hens 30 days, and that at \$3 per 100 pounds would cost only one-half cent per day to feed each hen, or \$1.82 per year.

They have also learned that AUNT PATSY contains everything the egg is made of, and on this account, if fed to a hen, she will lay more eggs in a year's time than if fed other feed.

*Try AUNT PATSY
It Will Give Satisfactory Results*

DARBY AND MARTIN, Agents

Write for Prices

Midland Poultry-Food

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC BALANCED RATION FOR POULTRY IN THE WORLD

"If I could raise 90 per cent of the chicks I hatch, I would be delighted." How often we hear this remark! Two principal reasons why so many dismally fail in raising chickens are (1) variable heat; (2) unsuitable food. You overcome the first reason—we'll overcome the second with Midland Poultry-Foods, and guarantee results. If you will feed them as directed, you can raise 90 per cent of all the chicks you hatch, and make a profit where you now make a failure.

MIDLAND NO. 1. A food for the new-born chick—to be fed after it is twenty-four hours old and until it is ten days or two weeks old. No. 1 is a balanced, complete baby chick-food, just suited to the chick's delicate digestive organ. You need add nothing whatever to it—this is all the feed you'll need to take your chicks past the danger point.

MIDLAND No. 2. Takes the chick after it has outgrown No. 1 food, builds its frame strong and makes it a robust and vigorous chick. It supplies every requirement for health and rapid growth in a natural, profitable way. This food opens possibilities for growing early broilers you can't appreciate until you have fed it for that purpose. It matures late chicks for winter layers. Feed it until chicks are four to five months old or nearly matured, when you should feed No. 3 or No. 4, according to what you wish to accomplish.

MIDLAND No. 3. Fattens and finishes broilers and hens for market in shortest possible time. Produces a firm flesh, white and juicy, with a flavor which will add 10 to 15 per cent to the selling price of the fowl, and put more money in your purse. No. 3 is a balanced ration, complete in itself; you add need nothing but the usual grit and green stuffs.

MIDLAND No. 4. Is the greatest egg-food in the world. There is nothing on the market to compare with it for increasing the egg yield. With it you can control the egg output of your hens—we guarantee it. And for putting your birds in fine feather for show purposes, it is without a rival. Sold by the carload to the large feeders—the people who feed their hens for profit—and get it.



MIDLAND BRANDS

Midland No. 1.—Nursery Chick-Food.

Midland No. 2.—Growing Chick-Food.

Midland No. 3.—Fattening Chick-Food.

Midland No. 4.—Egg- and Feather-producing Food.

Midland No. 5.—Nursery Duckling-Food.

Midland No. 6.—Growing Ducks.

Midland No. 8.—Laying Ducks.

We are state agents for Midland Poultry-Food, manufactured in Kansas City, Mo., and carry the seven numbers named here in stock. Write us for booklet entitled "The Science of Poultry-Feeding." We shall be glad to mail it free of charge. All numbers put up in 2-bushel bags. **Per sack, \$2.**

Red Cross XX Health Grit

AMERICA'S GREATEST NOURISHING HEALTH GRIT MIXTURE. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED

MAKES

Plump Squabs .

Whiter Meat

Mature Sooner .

Prolific Breeders

It's good for anything that wears feathers



PREVENTS DISEASE

No More Diarrhea

No More Going Light

No More Roup

Because It Makes

Rich Red Blood

All birds relish it. Contains in condensed form the best tissue-building ingredients for birds known to science, and the greatest amount of gritty matter. Leading pigeon and poultry fanciers everywhere claim it to be the only scientifically prepared Health Grit on the market.

Packed in 100-lb. bags. The serial No. 16405 is on every bag, and the Red Cross.

In ton lots, \$35; $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, \$18; $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, \$9.50; per 100-lb. bag, \$2



Highest Quality
AT
Lowest Possible
Prices



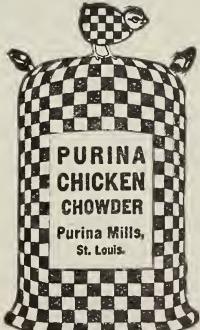
"IF PURINA
CHICKEN CHOWDER
won't make your
hens lay, they
must be
roosters"
Cal Purina
"WE SHOULD WORRY"

The reason is that it
contains just about the
chemical ingredients found in an egg.

Purina Chicken Chowder
is made of alfalfa, corn meal,
linseed meal, charcoal, bran,
middlings, granulated meat.
It should be fed dry in a
hopper or box. Also throw
Purina Scratch Feed on a litter
of straw three times a day. The
more *Chicken Chowder* Biddy
eats, the more eggs she will lay.
Call today and get a bag.



Write Us for
Prices



Famous "Essex-Model" Incubators

AMERICA'S LARGEST LINE OF INCUBATORS—"STANDARD"
"MIDDLE-PRICE" AND "NEW HOMESTEAD"

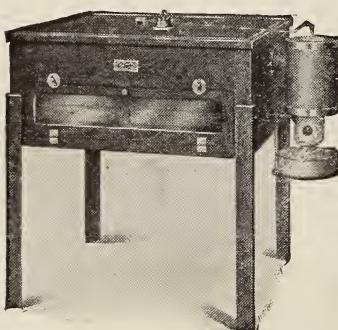
The Incubators of Quality. Three Styles. Ten Sizes

The Essex-Model "Standard" The Only Hardwood Incubator

adjusting lamp supports; and are equipped with the **Essex Corrugated Thermostat** (patented), the most sensitive and quickest-acting heat-regulator made. In addition to their superiority, they hold more eggs than any other high-grade Incubator machine at the price. *They are the highest-grade Incubators manufactured anywhere at the price.* They combine in the highest degree strength, durability, finish and hatchability. If you would like more information please write for the big Essex-Model Annual Catalogue.

Essex-Model "Middle-Price" Latest Style—Mission Finish

cubator that is offered, with the single exception of the world-famous "Standard." These "Middle-Price" machines are built especially for those earnest poultry-keepers who want nothing but a reliable hatcher, but who prefer not to invest the amount required for the purchase of the more highly finished "Standard" machine. They possess the latest style "Mission" finish—popular everywhere. They are low in price, high in quality, most attractive in appearance. *There is nothing like them anywhere—at any price.* They possess double, insulated, packed walls and top, and are equipped with heater, thermostat and lamp-support similar to those used in the "Standard" machine. They are best on earth for the money, and are guaranteed. Compare the prices with those asked for any other make of high-grade machine holding as many eggs, and you will find that the "Middle-Price" costs less by about one-half—and it does better work. In other words, they are *worth more, but cost less.*



The Popular "Middle-Price" Essex-Model Incubator (made in three sizes)

Complete with Lamp, Thermometer, and Egg-Tester. No extras for you to buy. Finished in the latest superior "Mission" style. Possesses Self-adjusting Lamp Support, and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented.

company that has always given the breeder more than value asked, made on a principle that insures its hatching quality, and backed by a guarantee of satisfaction to the buyer, poultry-raisers will absolutely take no chances in any respect when they select this wonderful little machine. It excels all other similar hot-water machines in appearance, durability, quality and heating equipment, method of construction, and, at the same time, by virtue of the large number manufactured, it has been placed upon the market at a price far lower than any other machine of its capacity and class. To buy one, and to run it through a hatch, is proof to the manufacturer that you will recommend it to your friends.

A new feature in this machine—one that is not possessed by any other—is the double glass in the top, through which the eggs and chicks may be seen in course of incubation. The thermometer is also in full sight, and a greater number of eggs are visible than in any other machine of this size. These are great advantages to the poultry-raiser, and add much to the value of this Incubator,



The Famous "Standard" Essex-Model Incubator (made in six sizes)

Complete with Lamp, Thermometer and Egg-Tester. No extras for you to buy. Case made wholly of chestnut, the only hardwood Incubator made. Latest Self-adjusting Lamp Support, and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented.

to secure a high-class hot-water Incubator at a price that during the past years has been asked for cheaply constructed, made-to-sell machines. Constructed of first-class lumber, having a splendid, attractive rosewood finish, a heating equipment composed wholly of copper, and an egg-capacity equal to much higher-priced machines, the "New Homestead" Hatcher has at once jumped into the front rank as the most popular hot-water machine ever offered. Manufactured by a

Essex-Model "New Homestead"

The Best of Low-Priced Machines

The "New Homestead" Hatcher for the first time places before breeders an opportunity



The "New Homestead" Essex-Model Hot-Water Incubator. Made in one size—70 eggs. Price, \$8.50

The latest low-price high-class hot-water hatcher, complete with Lamp, Thermometer, Egg-Tester and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented. No extras for you to buy.

For Prices of Essex-Model Incubators, see page 35.

PRICES OF ESSEX-MODEL INCUBATORS

Standard No. 0 Essex-Model; holds 100 eggs.....	\$18 00
Standard No. 1 Essex-Model; holds 175 eggs.....	23 00
Standard No. 2 Essex-Model; holds 275 eggs.....	32 00
Standard No. 3 Essex Model; holds 410 eggs.....	37 00
Standard No. 4 Essex-Model; holds 324 duck eggs (Special Duck Incubator).....	40 00
Middle-Price No. A Essex-Model; holds 70 eggs.....	11 00
Middle-Price No. B Essex Model; holds 120 eggs.....	14 00
Middle-Price No. C Essex-Model; holds 200 eggs.....	18 50
New Homestead Essex-Model; holds 70 eggs.....	6 90

Three Letters from Southern Users

"How is That for a Beginner?"

St. Augustine, Fla.

Robert Essex Incubator Company.

Dear Sir:—About a month ago I purchased from Mr. Martin, your agent in Jacksonville, a New Homestead Incubator, a seventy-egg size. I will say that it is as fine a machine **as there is on the market for the price** (or any other price). I placed in it seventy eggs, after I tested them, fifty-two White Leghorn eggs, and eighteen Buff Orpington eggs. Out of the Leghorn eggs forty-seven hatched. Eleven of the Orpington eggs hatched. How is that for a beginner? I will certainly speak a good word in praise of your Incubators.

Respectfully yours,
L. R. HITE,
City Treasurer.

Mrs. Hampton's Essex-Model Brought Luck

Dear Sirs:

St. Augustine, Fla.

I did not have any luck with Incubators until I bought an Essex-Model from your agent in Jacksonville—and it proved very successful.

Respectfully, MRS. W. HAMPTON.

85 to 98 Per Cent in Alabama

Gentlemen:

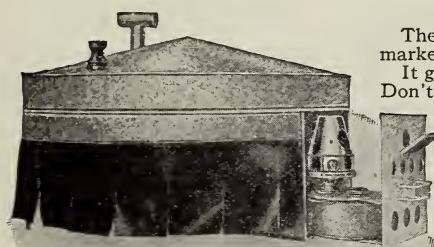
Montgomery, Ala.

I am using the Model Standard Incubator, and have brought out **five hatches to date averaging 85 to 98 per cent**, and I don't believe any machine on the market can beat that. I am very much pleased with the Model, which has brought me several hundred White Wyandotte chicks, strong, healthy and vigorous.

R. L. TODD.

Essex-Model Hovers and Brooders

We only have room to illustrate two of them. Other sizes and styles will be found in the large Incubator Catalogue we shall be pleased to mail upon request.



New 1914 Chick-Comfort Hover

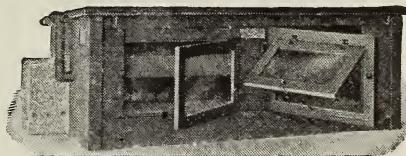
New 1914 Chick-Comfort Hover

The most satisfactory and practical portable brooding device on the market.

It gives the most heat on the floor underneath, where the chicks are. Don't be fooled by thermometers that are placed near the source of heat. Test the floor-heat.

The lamp is out to one side, where it can be easily reached and removed without allowing the heat to escape from the top, as it does in hovers that have center-heat. This style of Hover keeps the lamp cooler than any other, so avoiding the danger that attends some center-heat Hovers.

It can be used in a low-roofed colony house or brooder. Center-lamp Hovers cannot be so used, as the lamps could not be taken out. Can be used in any outdoor brooder, colony house, piano box or similar outfit, or indoors in brooder house or any partially warmed room, where it would be comfortable for the chicks to exercise. The price of this NEW 1914 Hover is \$8.50.



Essex-Model Colony Brooder, Style C

Essex-Model Colony Brooder, Style C

This is, without doubt, the best Brooder on the market, and by far the most popular. It is the original Colony Brooder of America, and the 1914 improvements place it farther in the lead than ever. The three compartments consist of hover, nursery and exercising room. The nursery apartment is double-walled and insulated. Size, 72 x 34½ inches; capacity, 150 chicks. Price, \$18.50.

Thermometers

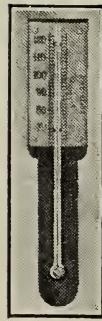
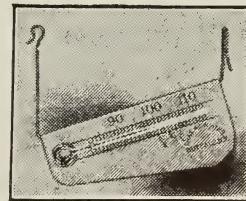
The bulbs of all Model Thermometers are blown of Jena glass under the double-bulb system, which produces a perfect vacuum absolutely free from air or moisture. The tubes are heated or annealed at a temperature of 750°, which frees the bulbs from the strains the glass has undergone in blowing, and does away with the slow changes which take place in aging.

Our aging process is carried on in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Government Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

We offer a hanging Incubator Thermometer, No. 2, the same as is used in the Model Incubators; a Standing Incubator Thermometer, No. 4, for use in machines with flat trays; a Brooder Thermometer, No. 7.

Incubator No. 2 (used in all Model Incubators except Nos. 4 and 5) and **No. 4** (used in all flat-tray machines), by mail, 60 cts. each, two for \$1.10, six for \$3.

Brooder No. 7. 50 cts. each, two for 90 cts., six for \$2.40.
Scalding. \$6 each.
Testing. \$1.50 each.

No. 7
Brooder
ThermometerNo. 2
Suspended Thermometer

Model Laboratory Specialties

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS from the use of poultry remedies, lice-killers, tonics and other laboratory products, it is necessary to first *satisfy yourself that the goods are genuine*—that they do the work claimed for them; and that means that they must have been prepared by persons thoroughly conversant with poultry-breeding, and the needs and peculiarities of poultry; and that they must have been compounded by a competent chemist, familiar with the action of all the ingredients which enter into the various preparations.

It is with this understanding that we earnestly recommend the following articles for your use, and unhesitatingly *guarantee them to accomplish the purpose for which they are intended*; and to give satisfaction. **Like All Our Products, They Are Superior.**

Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts



Nutrine Chick Salts supply the need of the chick for animal and mineral food, which is often lacking in foods fed to chicks when in confinement. It builds bone, sinews and feathers. It aids digestion and prevents diarrhea. These Salts are not a purgative, but a tissue-builder, and a wonderfully effective food-salt. Costs five cents a week for fifty chicks, and takes the place of bugs, worms and flies, which chicks in small enclosures cannot get. It is to be fed in either dry or wet mash.

By simply adding these Salts to the mash mixture or beef scrap fed to the brooder chicks, you will be able to overcome digestive troubles.

By using Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts you have the satisfaction of raising strong, sturdy, heavily bodied and well-feathered chicks easily, and without the usual attendant worries. You also get heavier chicks, at a given age, with the use of these Salts than without them.

Prices: 2-lb. pkg., sufficient for 40 lbs. of mash, 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., sufficient for 100 lbs. of mash, \$1.

Model Scaly Leg and Head-Lice Ointment

This Ointment is compounded from a tried and proven formula, and is the result of much study and experiment. It may be used on the heads of chicks and young turkeys without fear of injury. It is guaranteed to kill the head-lice and not drive them to other parts of the body. Especially effective for sore head—a quite frequent trouble in the South. Equally effective for scaly leg, chicken-pox and like diseases.

Model Ointment is prepared in paste form and easily applied with a brush or with the finger.

Put up in a large, 3-oz. tin box, with full directions for use, packed in pasteboard carton for mailing.

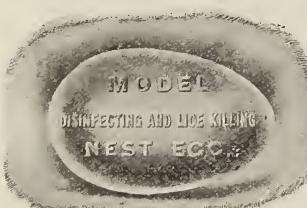
Price, 25 cts. per box, postpaid.

The Model Napthalene Nest Egg

This Nest Egg is used, not in reality as a Nest Egg, but is put into the nest to remove and kill the lice—the same as a camphor ball is packed in clothing to keep out the moths.

If one of these Nest Eggs is placed in a nest with the nesting material it will remove all vermin; if put in a corner of the nest beneath the nesting material a setting hen can remain on the nest with comfort and hatch chickens instead of lice and mites.

Unlike those made of plaster of paris or other similar materials, it retains its disinfecting and lice-killing qualities as long as there is anything left. **Price,** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 5 cts. each, extra.



Model Sulphur Candles

The easiest way to completely free your poultry-houses from all kinds of insect life and vermin is to fumigate them with Model Sulphur Candles. The vapor which arises from burning them is deadly to all animal life, especially when burned in water. These candles are the most convenient to use, easiest to light, and the largest and heaviest ever offered for the price. Complete directions for use accompany each candle. Put up in a tin box. **Price,** each 10c.; postpaid 15c. **Per dozen by express, not prepaid, \$1.**

Model Lice Dust

This Lice Dust or powder is especially compounded for this purpose. It is very finely ground, thoroughly mixed, thus insuring the proper proportions of the active ingredients being thoroughly and evenly distributed.

It is composed of especially selected ingredients ground to a very fine dust, so that when applied it comes in contact with every portion of the skin to which it is applied and instantly chokes and kills the lice.

Model Lice Dust is put up in handsome paraffine-lined pasteboard tubes, with metal tops and bottoms, which preserve the strength of the powder. The smaller sizes have patent sprinkler tops for dusting the powder.

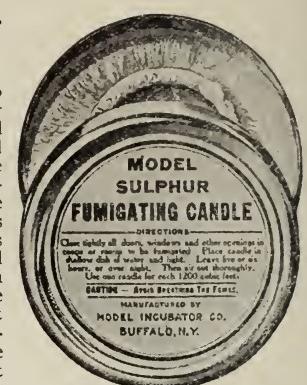
Prices: 5-oz. package, 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. package, 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. package, by express at customer's expense, 50 cts.

Model Lice Spray

By the use of the Spray on the roosts and droppings-boards and by supporting the roosts on some good style of cup roost hangers filled with Model Lice Spray, these pests may be overcome and kept out of the poultry-house.

Model Lice Spray is not a cheap mixture of gas-house products with kerosene, but a scientifically compounded preparation containing a definite amount of active lice-killing ingredients. It is strong and effective and economical to use. It is safe and easy to use, being applied by means of a spray pump or an old paint-brush. Effective for lice, mites and ticks on horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Full directions for use on each package.

Prices: 1-qt. can 35 cts., 2-qt. can 60 cts.



Model Fly Driver



A very large proportion of poultry-keepers have at least one cow. Many have more. Cows and poultry go well together, especially if butter is made or the milk sold to butter factories, as there is no better food for young chicks and growing stock than skim-milk.

All who keep cows know of the bother and annoyance caused by flies. Just when the cows are beginning to get the benefit of green pasturage, the flies appear. The cows have hardly time to feed, so busy are they in fighting flies. The result is that the milk yield shrinks and the cows lose flesh. Many manufac-

turers have offered various preparations for the protection of stock against these winged pests. The only entirely satisfactory preparation is the Model Fly Driver.

When the season is near, send for a sample gallon can and use it according to directions and you will be pleased with the results obtained.

Model Fly Driver does not gum up the coat or cause the hair to fall off.

Does not impregnate the milk with strong, bad odors.

It is prompt in its action, lasting in its effect and economical to use.

When used on your farm and carriage horses, it may be readily washed off with water, as it is not oily, thus overcoming any objection to its use on this class of stock. Wash off the shoulders and backs of horses with a solution of Model Fly Driver and you will prevent and cure harness galls, sore shoulders and backs. Apply with a sprayer or sponge.

Prices: Half-gal., 50 cts.; 1 gal., 75 cts.

Model Disinfectant

The Model Disinfectant is one of the most effective disinfectants now on the market. Not only is it a remarkably strong antiseptic, germicide and insecticide, but it contains valuable medicinal properties as well. A solution of one part Model Disinfectant to 100 parts of water will kill most germs, and is death to ticks and lice. It is effective in case of mange on dogs.

In artificial incubation, after each hatch the incubating chamber may be scrubbed with a 10 per cent t solution—especially the trays and nursery parts which the chicks have fouled with their droppings. For scrubbing brooder floors, use a solution of one part Model Disinfectant to sixty parts of water. This will prevent the development of low germ life, which, though little above common mold in organization, is poisonous to animal life.

It possesses valuable medicinal properties, both germicidal and antiseptic, and may be given internally. In many cases it will decrease intestinal gases and limit the putrefactive processes in the intestines and cure intestinal inflammation. Use in drinking-water for fowls, one-half teaspoonful to a quart of water.

Prices: Quart can, 50 cts.; half-gallon can, 85c.; gallon can, \$1.50. Barrel and larger lots a matter for correspondence.



Model Poultry Remedies

We offer the following standard homeopathic remedies for poultry diseases. These are of the same quality as have been used for years in treating the diseases of man.

These remedies are put up in tablet form, and will not be affected by age if kept in the case or otherwise protected from strong light. They are administered by dissolving in a small quantity of drinking-water, the fowls thus taking the medicine without aid.

Each remedy is double strength, and complete directions plainly written so as to be easily understood are printed on the label of each vial.

Model Remedy No. 1. For catarrhal throat colds, similar to bronchitis or croup.

Model Remedy No. 2. For much sneezing, watery discharges from the eyes and nostrils, snuffles, and all sudden colds. Prevents and cures roup in its early stages.

Model Remedy No. 3. Cures chronic catarrhal colds of poultry which are accompanied by a hard croupy cough. Where there is a pus formation, as chicken-pox and bumble-foot, it promotes rapid healing of the sores.

Model Remedy No. 4. A general specific for bowel trouble, especially when accompanied by a watery bloody discharge. It will stop the so-called white diarrhea in small chicks. It will quickly cure the most obstinate cases of cholera when put in the drinking water. (For Standard Model Cholera Cure, see page 38.)

Model Remedy No. 5. For all forms of canker and diphtheritic roup. Cures vent gleet and ailments where there is a tendency to cheesy growth upon any mucous membrane. (For Standard Model Roup Cure, see page 38.)

Model Remedy No. 6. For congestion of the liver, which is shown by loose, watery discharges, mussed and ruffled plumage about vent, lack of appetite and a general dumpy and mopy appearance; also for crop-bound, which is easily distinguished. A specific for leg weakness in chicks caused by overfeeding.

Model Remedy No. 7. Promotes healthy action of the egg organs and starts hens laying after molting. Is used in eye diseases or where there is an accumulation of yellow matter under the lids. It is also useful in relieving egg-bound.

Model Remedy No. 8. For rheumatism where indicated by swollen or cramped legs, lameness and difficulty in walking.

Model Remedy No. 9. For all parasites and worms in the intestines. Symptoms are ravenous appetite, pale comb, ruffled feathers, and occasionally diarrhea.

Model Remedy No. 10. For disorders of the egg organs causing soft-shelled eggs. Stimulates the reproductive organs thus insuring fertile eggs.

Put up in neat cloth-covered case, and sent postpaid to any address. Price \$2. Single vials mailed in strong tubes, 25 cts. each. Always give the number in ordering single vials.

Model Chicken-Pox Remedy

Chicken-Pox, while not a dangerous disease in itself, is one that is most readily communicated, and which frequently results in subsequent sickness, such as roup, bronchitis, etc., which attacks the chick in its weakened condition. Chicken-Pox is easily recognizable by the wart-like growths on the head of the chick. This disease is easily cured by the use of Model Chicken-Pox Remedy. In fact, when Model Chicken-Pox Remedy is used there is only one other precaution necessary, and that is to separate the sick chick from those that are in good health, and to watch for the appearance of the disease in the healthy flock. **Model Chicken-Pox Remedy** is the most effective remedy known.

Price: 25 cts. per package, postpaid.

Model Cholera Cure

Chicken Cholera is much the same as the disease that attacks the human family. It usually comes from the drinking of stagnant and foul water; and it can be brought into a flock by a bird already contaminated.

Model Cholera Cure is given in the drinking-water, and one package will make twenty-five gallons of medicine. It is almost tasteless, and has a cooling effect on the hot and inflamed membranes, and quickly reduces the fever throughout the bird's system. It is not only a specific for cholera, but will aid in indigestion, constipation and diarrhea.

Price: 50 cts. per box, postpaid.

Model Roup Cure

Roup is a disease that is generally contracted when the young birds are first put into the laying houses in the fall. They are often put in a draughty place, and colds develop. Roup will follow colds if allowed to run without due attention, just as sure as night follows day. Model Roup Cure is a preventive.

The general symptoms are, first a froth and bubbles in the corner of the eyes, followed by sneezing, and watery discharge from eyes and nose. This discharge has a foul odor and the disease is readily recognized.

Model Roup Cure should be used as a preventive in the fall.

Put a little Roup Cure into the drinking-water, the first time the birds sneeze, and prevent future severe diseases.

Model Roup Cure is compounded to not only prevent roup, but to cure it at any stage. It is the greatest cure that has ever been put on the market, and we guarantee it to cure all cases of roup where it is used according to our directions if administered before the bird is beyond all hope of recovery.

The 25-ct. package makes ten gallons of medicine; the 50-ct. size makes twenty-five gallons, and the \$1 size makes seventy-five gallons.

Prices: Small-size package, postpaid, 25 cts.; medium-size package, postpaid, 50 cts.; half-dozen, \$2.75; dozen, \$5; large package, \$1.



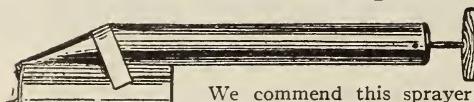
Model Gape Cure

Gapes is a trouble that affects the throat and windpipe of young chicks, more especially those which have been raised in inclosed quarters and bred of the same ground year after year.

Model Gape Cure acts quickly; is easy to apply and in fact the only time-saving, sensible remedy for Gapes that has ever been placed on the market to this date. Full directions with each package.

Price: 25 cts. per package, postpaid.

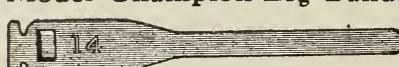
Hand Spray Pump



We commend this sprayer for spraying Model Disinfectant, Lice Spray, Fly-Driver, etc.

50 cts. each; 75 cts. express paid.

Model Champion Leg Bands



One of the oldest on the market. Double-locked, and impossible to come off. Stamped from sheet aluminum. They are made in two sizes, adjustable to fit small to medium and medium to larger fowls. State size or breed.

Prices: 15 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 25, 50 cts. for 50, 80 cts. per 100, postpaid.

Model Egg-Maker

To get eggs in the fall and winter, when the prices are high, the experienced poultryman resorts to many devices to push the backward pullets along to early-laying maturity and to stimulate the egg-organs of the yearling fowl. Probably no egg-food, condiment, or egg-force of any nature has been compounded that produces the results that can be secured with the Model Egg-Maker. It is a tonic, improving the general health, as well as a stimulant to the egg-organs. It helps the digestion and gives the birds an appetite.

Many poultrymen do not realize that it is the amount of food eaten and digested above the amount necessary to supply the physical needs of the bird, that is turned into egg-production. If the bird does not eat more than enough to supply the waste of the animal's organs and for fuel to keep her warm, there will be no eggs.

Model Egg-Maker may be used with excellent results on the young growing stock. Used in the daily mash it imparts vigor, increases appetite and helps the birds to get the full value of their food by thoroughly digesting it.

Price: 42-oz. package, by express, at purchaser's expense, 25 cts.



Model Quic-Molt, or Feather-Fast

Make Hens Molt Quickly. Makes Young Stock Feather Fast

Model "Quic-Molt" is one of the greatest money-makers that have been placed upon the market. It makes hens molt quickly, and makes growing chicks feather fast. Hens that do not get their new coat of feathers before winter comes on seldom lay before the spring; and the whole winter (the period of high egg prices) is lost. Get your hens through the molt quickly so as to have them laying before winter comes, and they will make money for you. Get your young chicks' feathers out quickly for the same reason.

"Quic-Molt" aids greatly in the preparation of young birds for early shows, especially when it is necessary to hurry them along toward mature plumage.

A \$1 package lasts fifty hens one month.

Price: 5-lb. package, \$1, by express, at purchaser's expense.

Tennessee Grinding Mill

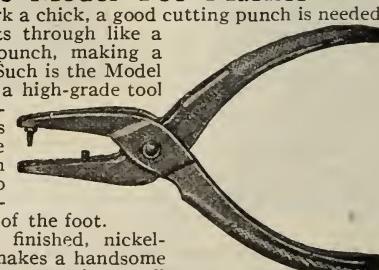
A cheap and handy mill for grinding grain. Easily adjusted for grinding coarse or fine.

The grinding plates are of hardened metal, and will last a long time. **Price, \$2.25 each.**

The Model Toe-Marker

To toe mark a chick, a good cutting punch is needed; one that cuts through like a conductor's punch, making a clean hole. Such is the Model Toe-Marker, a high-grade tool in every particular. It has a separate stop between the haws to prevent bruising the web of the foot.

It is well finished, nickel-plated, and makes a handsome tool—a perfect marker well worth twice the price asked. **Price, 40c. ea., postpaid.**



General Poultry Supplies



Model Feed-Troughs

These are made in four sizes— $4\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 1 inch deep; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ inches, 1 inch deep; 6×24 inches, 2 inches deep; and $8\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ inches, 3 inches deep, and consist of a heavy, galvanized iron pan, with an adjustable wire-netting top. This top sits on the grain mixture or dry mash that is being fed. The birds cannot waste the food, and the troughs, being flat, enable a large number of birds to feed from them without crowding. They are especially reliable for feeding young chicks as well as grown stock. The price is very low, considering the capacity and value. Once used, you will prefer them to all other feeding-troughs offered.

Prices: 25 cts., 40 cts., 75 cts. and 90 cts. each.



Galvanized Iron Wall Founts

These Founts are very handy, as they may be hung up on the side walls of the poultry-house so as to prevent litter getting in the water. They are made of heavy galvanized iron, and possess an improvement which enables the user to clean them readily, which cannot be done with the old-fashioned wall Fount. They are largely used by pigeon-keepers, being especially adapted for that purpose.

Prices: 1-gal. size, 50 cts. each, \$2.75 for six; 2-gal. size, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Founts

Model Drinking Founts are a popular, low-priced Fount for use either in or out of the poultry-house. They consist of the Fount proper and a removable pan, both of heavy galvanized iron. They will not rust, and are not injured by the water freezing. They are made in four sizes, the smallest being utilized for young chicks, the largest for ducks. They are easily cleaned and refilled. The simplest Drinking Fount on the market.

Prices: Small-chick size, 20 cts. each, 90 cts. for six; medium size, for large chicks, 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for six; large size, for mature fowls, 40 cts. each, \$1.90 for six; extra-large size, for large flocks or ducks, 50 cts. each, \$2.50 for six.



Let us put your name on our mailing list for a copy of our Weekly Price-list of Poultry-Feeds, Supplies, etc.

Caponizing Set

Increased interest in caponizing has led us to have prepared for us, by one of the leading instrument-makers of this country, this special set of caponizing tools, which are designed after the most approved models. Caponizing is easy to learn, and all surplus cockerels should be operated upon, as the birds then grow faster and fatten more quickly with less food. Full directions are furnished with this set, so that good results may be obtained by the amateur.

Price, complete, \$2.75, postpaid.

Galvanized Iron Grit and Shell Boxes

No poultryman can afford to be without these handy boxes. They are made with two or three compartments, so as to hold separately shells, grit, charcoal, beef scrap, or any other food. They are made to be hung on the walls of the pen, and are very effective for preventing waste of food. Made of heavy galvanized iron, they will last for years.

Prices: Small size, 3 compartments, 50 cts. each; large size, 2 compartments (dry feeding), 75 cts. each.



Model Drinking Cups

They are made of sheet iron, heavily enameled, and hold half a pint each.

Price: 20 cts. each, postpaid; or \$1.50 per dozen, by express, collect.



Essex Model Egg-Boxes

These Boxes present the safest and surest means for shipping eggs for hatching. They are made of tough, strong, corrugated fiber-board, and consist of an inner and an outer box or case, one telescoping into the other, making a very satisfactory package. They pack flat for shipping, which is an added advantage.

Try a sample dozen, and you will never purchase any other make.

Prices: 15-egg size, \$1 per doz.; 30-egg size, \$1.60 per doz.

Berkshire Egg Boxes

All poultry-keepers who wish to secure top market prices for their eggs should put them up in a neat and attractive manner, especially when selling to private trade. We offer these Egg Boxes as being the most satisfactory and practical for this purpose. Box and filler are attached to each other to prevent loss. Buyer's card on cover free on 1,000 lots. Made in two grades. The smallest order we can accept is for 500 boxes.

Prices: Plain Manila, \$6.25 per 1,000; Blue Manila, \$6.75 per 1,000.



Health and Disease in Poultry

Don't let your fowls get sick. That is our advice to you—and it is easy to follow. How?

First: Breed only from your best, most vigorous fowls.

Second: Set your eggs in properly constructed incubators, and raise the chicks in well-ventilated, well-heated brooders or hovers, thereby avoiding the lice that young chicks start with when hatched and raised with hens. This will give you a start with strong chicks. It's half the battle!

If your chickens **do** get sick, read on this page how to treat them.

BUMBLE-FOOT

Symptoms: An inflamed condition of the bottom of the foot—usually swollen. Generally the result of a bruise caused by jumping from high roosts; sometimes by glass, splinters, cinders, etc., getting into the foot.

Treatment: Keep the bird in a clean, dry coop, with fresh straw and no roost. If pus has formed, open sore spot with a clean knife; wash matter out thoroughly. Apply **Essex-Model Chicken-Pox Ointment** lightly for healing and disinfecting. Use **Remedy No. 3** in drinking water.

CANKER

Symptoms: Patches of cheesy matter or sores in corners of mouth or inside, sometimes in throat. Difficulty in swallowing. Frequently caused by fighting.

Treatment: Separate the bird from others. Feed soft mash and administer **Remedy No. 5** in the drinking-water.

COLDS

An inflammation of the mucous surface of the air-passage above the windpipe. Caused by exposure to cold winds and rain, roosting in a draft, or by contagion from other birds. Sometimes caused in young chicks by a chill after crowding and sweating.

Symptoms: A watery bubbling at the nose and eyes; sometimes diarrhea, especially in young chicks.

Treatment: Keep birds separate in a dry place, and give **Remedy No. 2** in the drinking-water.

CHOLERA

A germ disease attacking the mucous membrane of the bowels; is contagious, and passes from bird to bird readily. Prevalent in warm, damp weather. Frequently result of indigestion and impure food.

Symptoms: First a nearly colorless watery discharge. The bird is sluggish, and stands about with tail drooped; plumage disarranged, vent foul; wings lowered, and eyes half closed. Thirsty. No desire for food. Later the droppings appear bloody.

Treatment: Keep sick birds by themselves in warm, comfortable quarters. Use **Essex-Model Cholera Remedy** promptly in the drinking-water. Being quite thirsty, the birds will take this remedy readily, and if treated early will recover. Avoid stagnant, dirty drinking-water, which often causes this trouble. Disinfect houses and runs liberally with **Essex-Model Disinfectant**.

CHICKEN-POX

This generally appears among young stock in the fall.

Symptoms: Scabby dark ulcers, mostly on head and face, sometimes exude a liquid, which dries and forms a dirty, scaly surface.

Treatment: Separate the birds, and keep dry. Give a dose of epsom salts once a week for two weeks, and feed nourishing food. Use **Essex-Model Chicken-Pox Ointment** on sores until they are healed. Have fresh, dry litter in pens. Use **Remedy No. 3** in the drinking-water.

DIARRHEA

White Diarrhea (so-called) is generally caused in young chicks by sudden chills, or lack of heat, poorly ventilated or ill-constructed brooders, from lice, or from indigestion. Caused in old fowls by indigestible food, lack of grit, over-feeding of meat or green bone, irregular feeding, filthy drinking-water.

Treatment: Give old fowls a dose of castor oil or epsom salts. Feed cooked mash. Give light feeds of varied ration, including green foods. Keep small chicks in a well-heated, well-ventilated brooder. Feed them some boiled rice. Give **Remedy No. 4** in the drinking water. This is a specific for this disease. Disinfect brooder or coop with **Essex-Model Disinfectant**.

SCALY LEG

Caused by a parasite under the scales of the legs and toes. It is contagious, being passed from one bird to another on the roosts.

Symptoms: The scales become pushed apart, and dirt accumulates, producing an unsightly appearance.

Treatment: **Essex-Model Scaly Leg Ointment** will cure this trouble promptly. Spray roost and droppings boards with **Essex-Model Lice Spray**. Change the litter frequently, and clean the floor of the house regularly.

EGGS, SOFT-SHELLED

These are due to a lack of shell-making material in the food or to overfeeding, and forced egg-production.

Treatment: Furnish a supply of ground oyster shells and grit at all times. Reduce the food. Give **Remedy No. 10** in the drinking-water.

GAPES

Usually appear in young chicks only. Caused by the irritation of a thread-like worm in the windpipe. Most frequent in the middle and southern states, or on clay land used for poultry for a number of years.

Symptoms: A sneezy cough, and a gasping or gaping, from which the disease is named. Inflammation of the throat follows.

Treatment: Remove birds to clean, fresh ground. Lime old runs heavily, plow under, and cultivate for two years. Separate the birds and apply **Essex-Model Gape Remedy** twice a day. The worms will be passed off in the droppings. The old-fashioned use of horse-hairs or Gape-removers is both troublesome and ineffective.

LIVER, CONGESTION OF

Usually caused by feeding a rich, starchy ration, or by the continuous use of condiments.

Symptoms: The **early** symptoms are a lack of color in comb and wattle, a dark diarrhea, changing to yellow in a few days. Comb and wattle then turn dark red and sometimes black. The birds have no appetite, and a generally dumpy or mopy appearance.

Treatment: Omit flour or cornmeal from the mash; use considerable clover or alfalfa. A little fresh meat is beneficial. Put birds in grass runs. Give one dose of castor oil, and then **Remedy No. 6** in the drinking-water. Disinfect houses and runs with **Essex-Model Disinfectant**.

LEG-WEAKNESS

Usually found in young, half-grown stock. Caused by a lack of bone and muscle food.

Symptoms: Weakness in legs, unsteady gait, birds sit when eating, and are disinclined to walk. Otherwise looks well.

Treatment: Give free range and feed only twice a day for awhile. Use **Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts** to furnish bone and muscle. If you cannot give free range, feed steamed clover or alfalfa freely. Give **Remedy No. 6** in the drinking-water.

ROUP

An infectious disease of the air passages. Known under various names (Diphtheritic Roup, Cankerous Roup, etc.). Most common in the fall. Caused by cold, windy quarters, poor food, dirty drinking-water and filthy houses, lack of ventilation, infection from other birds. Often affects young stock suddenly cooped after having free range.

Symptoms: First symptoms are similar to a cold, such as watery eyes, sneezing, etc. The disease develops rapidly, and a strong, disagreeable odor becomes noticeable. The bird's head is hot and often swollen.

Treatment: As soon as noticed, remove to separate quarters; keep warm and comfortable, and give **Essex-Model Roup Remedy** in the drinking-water. Use glass or crockery fountains. Bathe the head in a solution of **Essex-Model Roup Remedy** of some strength. **Remedy No. 2** is also effective in early stages. Disinfect houses with **Essex-Model Disinfectant**.

RHEUMATISM

This disease affects all parts of the body, but mostly the legs. Results from exposure to cold and wet, too much meat foods and a lack of vegetables. Appears during damp, cold weather in grown birds. Caused among brooder chicks when raised in damp, cold or fireless brooders.

Symptoms: Swollen joints, contraction of muscles, pain and stiffness in walking, and a rise in temperature. The toes are sometimes drawn up, and the bird sits most of the time.

Treatment: The birds should be kept in dry, sunny houses. Give a variety of green food or steamed clover in the mash. Use **Remedy No. 8** in the drinking-water, as per directions.

See pages 36 to 38 for **Essex-Model Laboratory Specialties and Remedies**. Send for the **Essex-Model Catalogue**, containing a full list of Incubators, Hovers, Brooders and other poultry-raisers' needs. Let us also put your name on our mailing list for a copy of our **Weekly Price-List of Poultry-Feeds, Supplies, etc.**

Killing Frosts—1911

STATIONS	Last in Spring	First in Autumn	STATIONS	Last in Spring	First in Autumn			
Northern Section								
Archer.....	Feb. 24	†Nov. 25	Rockledge.....	Feb. 23	None.			
Cedar Keys.....	Jan. 5	Nov. 30	Rockwell.....	†Feb. 25	Nov. 30			
Federal Point.....	Jan. 5	Nov. 30	St. Leo.....	Feb. 24	Dec. 1			
Fernandina.....	Jan. 5	Nov. 25	Tampa.....	Jan. 5	None.			
Gainesville.....	Feb. 24	Nov. 25	Tarpon Springs.....	Feb. 24	Dec. 1			
Hilliard.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 25	Titusville.....	Feb. 24	None.			
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 24	Nov. 25	Southern Section					
Jasper.....	Mar. 6	Nov. 24	Arcadia.....	Feb. 25	None.			
Johnstown.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 25	Avon Park.....	Feb. 25	None.			
Lake City.....	Feb. 24	Nov. 25	Bradenton.....	Feb. 25	None.			
Live Oak.....	Feb. 25	*	Fort Myers.....	None.	None.			
Maccleamy.....	Mar. 17	Nov. 25	Homestead.....	None.	None.			
Middleburg.....	Mar. 4	Nov. 25	Hypoluxo.....	*	None.			
St. Augustine.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 30	Jupiter.....	None.	*			
Satsuma Heights.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 25	Key West.....	None.	None.			
Switzerland.....	Feb. 24	Nov. 30	Miami.....	None.	None.			
Central Section								
Bartow.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	Apalachicola.....	Feb. 23	Nov. 25			
Brooksville.....	Feb. 24	Dec. 1	Blountstown.....	*	Nov. 13			
Clermont.....	Feb. 25	None.	Bonifay.....	Mar. 17	*			
DeLand.....	Mar. 4	Dec. 1	Carrabelle.....	Mar. 3	Nov. 25			
Eustis.....	Jan. 5	Dec. 1	DeFuniak Springs.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 13			
Fort Meade.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	Fenholloway.....	*	*			
Fort Pierce.....	*	None.	Madison.....	Feb. 25	Nov. 25			
Grasmere.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	Marianna.....	Mar. 17	Nov. 13			
Inverness.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	Molino.....	Mar. 17	Nov. 13			
Kissimmee.....	Jan. 5	None.	Monticello.....	Mar. 17	Nov. 13			
Malabar.....	Feb. 25	None.	Mount Pleasant.....	*	Nov. 13			
Merritts Island.....	None.	None.	Pensacola.....	Feb. 23	Nov. 25			
New Smyrna.....	Feb. 23	None.	St. Andrew.....	Mar. 3	Nov. 25			
Ocala.....	*	*	Tallahassee.....	Feb. 24	Nov. 13			
Orange City.....	Mar. 4	Dec. 1	Wausau.....	Mar. 17	Nov. 10			
Orlando.....	Feb. 25	None.						
Pinellas Park.....	*	None.						
Plant City.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1						

*Record incomplete.

†Data incomplete, but this date probably correct.

Number of Plants for an Acre of Ground

Distance apart	No. of plants	Distance apart	No. of plants
3 inches by 3 inches.....	696,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,210
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	6½ feet by 6½ feet.....	1,031
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	7 feet by 7 feet.....	881
9 inches by 9 inches.....	77,440	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537
1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,360	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302
2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	16½ feet by 16½ feet.....	160
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,800	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
4½ feet by 4½ feet.....	2,151	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
5½ feet by 5½ feet.....	1,417		

Number of Plants Produced by One Ounce of Seeds

Asparagus.....	300	Eggplant.....	1,000
Cabbage.....	2,000	Lettuce.....	3,000
Cauliflower.....	2,000	Pepper.....	1,000
Celery.....	2,500	Tomato.....	1,300
Leek.....	1,500	Thyme.....	4,000
Endive.....	3,000	Sage.....	1,000

Seasons and Dates for Planting Vegetables and Other Crops in Florida

The following lists include what experience demonstrates can be successfully grown each month as the season most suitable for each variety comes around in the several sections of the state.

However, as the seasons vary and differ according to the climate or the locality, one's own experience or that of some successful neighbor is the best guide for planting that can be suggested.

NORTH AND WEST FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early Corn, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Beets.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Spinach, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomato, Turnip.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumber, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkins, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato Plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplants, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce seeds and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnips, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seeds and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

CENTRAL FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips, Eggplant seed.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early corn, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Windsor Beans, Beets.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomatoes, Turnips.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Onion plants, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash,

Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cress, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce seed and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

TAMPA, ORLANDO, TITUSVILLE AND SOUTHWARD

January.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Spinach, Tomato seed, Turnips.

February.—Adams' Early Corn, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Onions, Pepper seed, Spinach seed, Spinach, Squash, Windsor Beans.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Pepper seed, Spinach seed, Spinach, Squash, Windsor Beans.

April.—Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Okra, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onion plants, Pepper, Pumpkins.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant seed, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplants and seed, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans (snap), Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans.

SEASONS AND DATES FOR PLANTING VEGETABLES AND OTHER CROPS IN FLORIDA, continued

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed, Collards, Kale, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard,

Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Celery plants, Collards, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Swiss Chard.

Temperatures Injurious to Plants

In the table below will be found the temperatures in which most of the plants are liable to be injured by frost. These temperatures are as nearly as possible those of the air in contact with the plant itself. Plants may very often be saved if they are slightly protected. A cover of cheese-cloth, branches of trees, or even newspapers will prevent nipping by frost.

Plant or Fruit	In bud	In blossom	In set-	At other	In set-	At other
			ting time	times	ting time	times
Apples.....	27.....	29.....	30.....	26.....	.....	.....
Apricots.....	30.....	31.....	32.....	30.....	.....	.....
Asparagus.....	29.....	29.....	29.....	26.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	31.....	31.....	32.....	31.....	.....	.....
Barley.....	29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans.....	31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beets.....	.....	.....	.....	45.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....	.....	.....	.....	5-27.....	.....	.....
Cantaloupes.....	32.....	32.....	30-31.....	.....	.....	.....
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	.....	20-27.....	.....	.....
Celery.....	.....	.....	.....	28.....	.....	.....
Cucumbers.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	32.....	.....	.....
Cymilins, or Squash.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	30.....	.....	.....
Flowers.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	30.....	.....	.....
Grapes.....	31.....	31.....	30.....	28.....	.....	.....
Grape Fruit.....	30.....	31.....	31.....	28.....	.....	.....
Lemons.....	30.....	31.....	31.....	28.....	.....	.....
Lettuce.....	.....	.....	.....	12-28.....	.....	.....
Mandarins.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	28.....	.....	.....
Oats.....	31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.....	.....
Onions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.....	.....
Oranges.....	.....	.....	30.....	31.....	31.....	26-29.....
Parsnips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.....
Peaches.....	.....	.....	20.....	30.....	30.....	29.....
Pears.....	.....	.....	28.....	29.....	29.....	28.....
Peas.....	.....	.....	29.....	30.....	30.....	25.....
Plums.....	.....	.....	30.....	31.....	31.....	29.....
Potatoes, Irish.....	.....	.....	30.....	30.....	30.....	31.....
Potatoes, Sweet.....	.....	.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	31.....
Radishes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.....
Shrubs, Tree.....	.....	.....	26.....	28.....	.....	30.....
or Roses.....	.....	.....	30.....	32.....	.....	26.....
Spinach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.....
Strawberries.....	.....	.....	28.....	28.....	28.....	30.....
Tangerines.....	.....	.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	28.....
Tomatoes.....	.....	.....	31.....	31.....	31.....	31.....
Turnips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.....	.....
Watermelons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28-31.....
Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	31.....	31.....	.....

Periods for Vegetable Seeds to Germinate

The following are periods that it usually takes for seeds to germinate after being sown. Quickness of germination depends upon condition of weather and soil.

Artichoke.....	from 12 to 20 days	Lettuce.....	from 4 to 6 days
Asparagus.....	from 18 to 30 days	Melon, Musk.....	from 5 to 10 days
Beans.....	from 4 to 8 days	Melon, Water.....	from 7 to 14 days
Beet.....	from 7 to 15 days	Mustard.....	from 3 to 7 days
Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower.....	from 4 to 10 days	Onion.....	from 7 to 14 days
Carrot.....	from 14 to 21 days	Parsley.....	from 18 to 30 days
Celery.....	from 12 to 21 days	Parsnips.....	from 7 to 14 days
Chervil.....	from 14 to 21 days	Peas.....	from 4 to 10 days
Collards.....	from 4 to 10 days	Pepper.....	from 7 to 18 days
Corn Salad.....	from 12 to 15 days	Pumpkin.....	from 5 to 10 days
Corn.....	from 4 to 10 days	Radish.....	from 3 to 5 days
Cress.....	from 4 to 7 days	Salsify.....	from 7 to 14 days
Cucumber.....	from 5 to 10 days	Sorrel.....	from 7 to 14 days
Eggplant.....	from 7 to 21 days	Spinach.....	from 7 to 14 days
Endive.....	from 3 to 7 days	Squash.....	from 5 to 10 days
Kohlrabi.....	from 4 to 10 days	Tomato.....	from 6 to 14 days
		Turnip.....	from 3 to 5 days

WE are large dealers in and carry heavy stocks of *Poultry- and Pigeon-Feeds Supplies*. As these goods fluctuate from time to time, and prices are governed by the market changes, we issue a price-current regularly, which we shall be pleased to mail upon request.

SEEDS THAT SUCCEED IN THE SOUTH

GARDEN :: FIELD :: FLOWER

DARBY & MARTIN
SEEDSMEN

206 EAST BAY STREET
JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA

